

# The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1930

NO. 11



# SIX YEARS OLD

NOVEMBER, 10, 1924

NOVEMBER, 10, 1930



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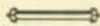
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**Magazine Chat**

Our Journal continues to penetrate distant places—how far we do not know. But here is a pleasant letter from Brother W. H. Broceus, writing, as he says, "From North of 53," at Quesnel, British Columbia. "There is not another I. B. E. W. man in 500 square miles of here," he contends. But he adds, "We have 2,300 jolts up here, and don't feel so much in the wilderness anymore. When I read of the high price of beef steak in New York, I feel thankful that I am up here where I can get 1,000 pounds of bull moose for a ten cent bullet. Also real Scotch."

Brother Broceus keeps in close touch with union affairs. He commends President Broach for "having guts." "He needs lots to deal with 150,000 wire-fixers. Well, I say he does." Broceus throws a few shasta daisies at the Journal. He signs off with the sprightly gesture, "Well, I must go and fuse up the aurora borealis."

Another kind of letter from Brother Arthur Buckwalter, Reading, Pa., pungently strikes at unemployment. "I write you because my rights have been usurped. In Congress, on Thursday, July 4, 1776, I was guaranteed the right of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. The essential things for life are food, clothing and shelter. And the only means for obtaining these legally is through work. Now these rights are denied me."

We announce the co-operation of Dr. William Haber, Associate Professor of Industrial Relations, Michigan State College. Dr. Haber will review technical economic books. He is able. His "Industrial Relations in the Building Industry" has just been published by the Harvard University Press—to be reviewed here later. Two articles of Dr. Haber's appear in this issue.

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By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

MIDTOWN NEW YORK NOW RIVALS THE LOWER END IN ITS TOWERING EMINENCE.





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## Commercial Highways Need Keen Traffic Director

NOT long ago a French observer visited the United States. He commented liberally upon American institutions. One thing actually amazed him, he said. That was the way Americans directed traffic. The direction allowed freedom, he said, yet enforced restraint. Voluntary discipline was achieved—an amazing thing—the accomplishment only of a well-trained, highly intelligent people.

It would appear that this same spirit of disciplined freedom should be manifested in America's business system. If one is to judge by the unanimous verdict of widely-scattered critics this same discipline is not apparent. What American business needs is a super traffic cop. But no one now is capable of assuming the job. A dictator such as Spain or Italy has, to cite political examples, or baseball has, to cite an athletic instance, is impossible. It is impossible because of the diversity, complexity, and intricacy of modern business. The nearest thing to a dictator, whose function would be to coordinate business activities, and to plan ahead, would be a commission of economists, business leaders, bankers, engineers, and labor leaders, backed by a wide-spread research service. A National Economic Plan Board is the be-all, end-all of our industrial development, and just must arrive, if we are to escape receiving business depressions, and permanent chaos, the opinion runs.

In the early decades of American business, competition was the rule. The economic philosophy, then dominant, inhered in the complacent doctrine then free business units, competing with each other, would reach a healthful balance, which would bring universal prosperity. Under this system the small individual business was the unit. And under this system recurring business panics worked havoc on "free" business units, and the underlying population alike. For protection, in order to achieve stability, permanency, the small units combined, merged, coalesced, until the nation entered the present era of super trusts, an era distinguished by such huge corporations as steel, automobile, telephone, and amusement. Competition within these industries exists but little, if at all. And competition exists at all, only in the scramble for the consumer's dollar, on the part of whole industries. Scientific management, rationalization, standardization are goals of each corporation. Thirteen thousand trade associations enable smaller business to achieve something of the same stability that the pattern corporations of steel and telephone have achieved. Yet in the new competition, the mad scramble for the consumer's dollar, there is little or nothing of rationalization, and it is this that is sending business down to depths of depression. If rationalization is to be carried out to the logical conclusion, business as a whole must be guided, with the same foresight and intelligence, as certain successful industries are now guided.

**Present chaotic state of business brings representatives of many different economic groups to the realization that what American business needs is less jazz and more synchronization.**

### Delicate Balance

Modern business is not only complex and intricate. It is delicately balanced. It is this characteristic that no doubt makes depressions so easy. This characteristic of modern business, with the consequence of business depression, and with the need for co-ordination, was strikingly revealed by the President's Committee on Recent Economic Changes.

"In the report of the committee on recent economic changes, completed on February 28, 1929, attention was directed to the principle and technique of economic balance. It was recognized that private initiative, under conditions of relatively free competition, tends to establish an equilibrium among economic forces. But in practice this tendency, unrestrained, tends to produce alternate periods of depression and marked prosperity, and within each period to show a 'spotty' condition as capital, enterprise and labor unevenly concentrate.

"The committee pointed out that the forces which bear upon our economic relationships have always been sensitive. From the prime processes of making and marketing to the facilitating functions of finance, all parts of our economic structure are interdependent and easily affected. And therein lies the danger; that through failure to recognize the inexorable operation of economic principles, or through greed or lack of public understanding of the far-reaching influence of unsocial individual actions, this balance will be disturbed, greatly to our economic detriment.

"It becomes increasingly clear that steady employment, the factor upon which our economic welfare is so largely dependent, is in turn dependent upon a growing and widely diffused skill in co-ordinating and steadying all the manifold and sensitive business processes which pivot about the consuming home, processes which serve its necessities and minister to the broadening life of the individual and the family."

The economists of the National City Bank are painfully aware of the sensitive nature of modern business.

"It is agreed among economists that the modern industrial organization depends for efficiency upon a balanced production of all the goods and services that enter into trade. Although goods are sold for money, what is really accomplished is an exchange of services. The purchasing power of each

person is in his own services, which he must sell in order himself to be a buyer. If it were possible to distribute the working forces in all the industries and employments with such precision that the various products and services would be offered on the markets just in the varieties and quantities wanted, it is true that production might be increased indefinitely and the markets would be cleared and nothing left over. Every possessor of surplus goods has wants unsatisfied. It is all a problem of making the exchanges."

### Labor Advocates Coordination

Quite outspokenly, organized labor, through its spokesman, the American Federation of Labor, contends for a National Economic Plan Board.

"While individual production establishments must work out the problem of stabilization for themselves, there is needed in addition team work by the whole industry and team work between all industries. To accomplish this there should be comprehensive planning by an advisory board, representative of all production and consumer groups. Such a national economic council should plan the machinery for achieving economic equilibrium, and undertake to secure the co-operation of voluntary associations and government agencies in a co-ordinated undertaking."

This, no doubt, will have historic significance.

France, the most stable country in the world, has had a National Economic Council at work for some years. Prime Minister Tardieu praised the work of this Council in collecting full information on the whole machinery of national production. He laid the chief emphasis on the fact that the council, consisting as it does of representatives of all sections of economic life (production, finance, consumption) is becoming more and more an organization which stands above all individual interests and reflects those of the whole community. In his introductory words, Tardieu laid special stress on the swift and sure way in which the council, thanks to its wide preparatory work, is able to deal with all the questions referred to it. He continued as follows: "If you are able to do this, it is chiefly because everything that you have done for four years past has only been undertaken after the most thorough preparation. I am here thinking of your study of the improvement of national production, and of other studies in which you have pointed the way to a new conception of economic list and have inaugurated many a reform which it is for us to pursue and perfect. I have good hopes of promoting co-operation between the government and your body. To give a single instance: In all the Ministries commissions are being increasingly formed to examine the thousand and one questions that continually clamour for attention. These

commissions work independently of each other and their work is not based on any common outlook. They are required to issue special reports. They perform their work as well as they can, often however in rather an unscientific, haphazard fashion. Such reasoned opinions as the government requires in order to prepare the draft bills which it submits to the parliament, I should like to see entrusted to you. You have a conception of the whole, and in a time of experimentation, evolution and intellectual and physical unrest, it is highly important to have such conception and such outlook upon the whole! You possess both! The government at the head of which I stand would like this survey of the whole to come from you!" (In the voting which followed, L. Jouhaux, general secretary of the French national trade union centre, and Charles Gide, the well-known co-operative expert, were re-elected vice presidents.)

#### England Seeks Central Control

Winston Churchill has advocated an economic sub-parliament—not answerable to voters—consisting of economic experts for England. Sir William Norris has been active in establishing a "National Council of Industry and Commerce."

The Assembly of the League of Nations have played with the idea of a world-wide investigation of economic conditions on economic lines.

Cornele Berrien Adams, writing in the American Federationist in October, believes the need for centralized control is so great, that he contends establishment of a board of control is the only way capitalism can save itself.

"The first step for capitalism to take to stabilize industry and to save itself and civilization from destruction, is to organize industry as a whole within national boundaries. All private incomes must be reduced to a parity with actual expenditures. There must be no 'saving' anywhere. The necessities of industry, is merely a matter of administration and accounting, whether money, as we have it today, is used or not. It matters

not then very much where 'ownership' rests. The national industrial organism must be administered by a board of control, consisting of business experts with ample power. It devolves upon them to regulate production strictly by demand in each and every industry. They need to have a highly organized bureau of intelligence coextensive with the industrial organization, registering at headquarters every pertinent fact and occurrence with accuracy and despatch. Orders from this board must be obeyed implicitly and instantly. Increase or reduction of output for any specific unit or any specific industry, closing of one or more units, or the opening or creation of others, must all be in the hands of the board.

"It must devolve upon this board to ascertain, at such intervals as experience shows to be desirable, whether there is an outstanding excess of aggregate price over the aggregate of claims against the market; and when there is, to redistribute this excess as supplemental wage, being a percentage on all claims issued for the period in question, thus establishing the necessary parity between the aggregate of prices and the aggregate of claims against the market. To explain the practical method of accomplishing this would go beyond the limits of this article.

"This board would also administer all funds for the operation of industry, including renewals and expansions. The funds for this purpose would be furnished by all industrial establishments and included in the price of their products."

The Wall Street Journal, as always reactionary, thinks such contentions are dreary nonsense. Human society must continue to drift.

"But have we available today the mental capacity necessary to bring under complete control the extraordinarily complex machinery by which the world today gets its living? Writing in 1915, Professor Conklin, of Princeton, in 'Heredity and Environment,' said that we have not. And even if we had the 'leadership,' have people in general today arrived at a sufficiently high degree of enlightened selfishness to recognize these leaders, select them, trust them, obey them,

and be satisfied with the results? Is that civil war in the human breast, of which Irving Babbitt writes in 'Democracy and Leadership,' and to which he rightly attributes the world's troubles, in a way of settlement, and is his 'inner check' getting the upper hand? 'Drift or mastery,' as Walter Lippman put it years ago, is the question, and for its answer we must look to the intangibles."

Human experience has shown that men individually and collectively do not stand idly by and see themselves go to destruction. We may expect to see action on this important question.

I am the printing press, born of the mother earth. My heart is of steel, my limbs are of iron, and my fingers are of brass.

I sing the songs of the world, and oratorios of history, the symphonies of all time.

I am the voice of today, the herald of tomorrow. I weave into the warp of the past the woof of the future. I tell the stories of peace and war alike. I make the human heart beat with passion or tenderness. I stir the pulse of nations, and make brave men do braver deeds, and soldiers die.

I inspire the midnight toiler, weary at his loom, to lift his head again and gaze, with fearlessness, into the vast beyond, seeking the consolation of a hope eternal.

When I speak, a myriad people listen to my voice. The Saxon, the Latin, the Celt, the Hun, the Slav, the Hindu, all comprehend me. I am the tireless clarion of the news. I cry your joys and sorrows every hour. I fill the dullard's mind with thoughts uplifting. I am light, knowledge, power. I epitomize the conquests of mind over matter.

I am the record of all things mankind has achieved. My offspring comes to you in the candle's glow, amid the dim lamps of poverty, the splendor of riches; at sunrise, at high noon and in the waning evening.

I am the laughter and tears of the world, and I shall never die until all things return to the immutable dust.

I am the printing press.—Robert H. Davis.



THAT BREADLINES HAVE BEEN WITH PROSPEROUS AMERICA A LONG TIME IS INDICATED BY THIS PICTURE OF A BREADLINE OF 1929. IT IS LONGER NOW, AND IT HAS A NEIGHBOR AROUND THE CORNER. (From the Journal of November, 1929.)

# A. F. of L. Aids President to Form Job Policy

**A** FEW days following the announcement of labor's plans at Boston for meeting unemployment conditions, President Hoover appointed a relief commission and named Colonel Wood co-ordinator of all relief efforts. Something of the spirit of war time has been invoked by Colonel Wood. His plan to set as much machinery as is possible to the creation of jobs, and then to stimulate states and cities in similar activities.

Some of the measures put into effect by President Hoover are:

Staggered employment in great national industries.

Five-day week for certain government departments.

\$300,000,000 for federal aid in road building.

\$100,000,000 for federal buildings outside District of Columbia.

Restrictions upon government expenditures on buildings to be removed.

Mayor Curley, of Boston, has laid a plan before President Hoover for harnessing the Mississippi, erecting dams, etc., that would utilize hundreds of thousands of men. Many Congressmen are said to be favorable to Mayor Curley's plan.

What states and cities are doing:

## Michigan

**Detroit.** City has established a municipal employment registration bureau for city residents. The bureau has placed 2,500 out of 81,000 registration.

The mayor has appointed a committee of 101 from all the various industrial and welfare agencies of the city. Odd jobs about the city are being organized and classified. Owners of timber tracts near the city are being asked to turn over to the city wood cut in return for the clearing of the tracts. This wood is to be corded and sold in the city to pay the men who do the cutting and clearing. Five hundred to 1,000 men will thus be employed at \$3.50 to \$5.00 a day.

Employers are staggering their shifts of employees.

The police department is gathering \$5,000 monthly from contributions made by their employees. Other organizations in the city are forming similar plans.

\$4,000,000 is available for a school building program.

Extensive city public works and building programs are to be put into effect if the limits of the city's bonded indebtedness be extended in the November elections.

The following towns have established employment bureaus similar to that in Detroit, Hamtramck, Highland Park, River Rouge, Dearborn, and Lansing.

**Muskegon.** City has started a spend-a-million-in-a-week campaign to stimulate business.

## New York

**Buffalo.** City is planning to repair 300 streets.

**New York City.** Sixty leading financiers of Wall Street have formed a committee to raise \$150,000 weekly this winter to keep up employment in public parks and other public work and non-profit institutions. Jobs are to be provided for 10,000 heads of families at \$3.00 a day. In co-operation with the general committee there are to be 36 separate trade or industrial committees.

Police have started a door-to-door canvass to seek out the city's needy and unemployed.

The Municipal Lodging House is being ex-

**At last there is frank admission that grave unemployment conditions, aggravated by machine production, face the United States. Concrete practical devices have been set going to remedy the slump.**

panded to care for 6,000 and the East 25th Street pier is being reconditioned to house the overflow.

There is to be a voluntary assessment of city employees of \$1.00 per month to provide funds for relieving the unemployed and furnishing jobs.

Subscriptions are being made for a \$2,500,000 emergency fund for destitute Jews.

Men are to be employed in the parks of Queens felling dead trees and chopping to kindling wood which is to be distributed as free fuel to the needy this winter.

**Utica.** Governor Roosevelt is planning to use the National Guard armories in the state to shelter destitute unemployed this winter. He is asking state officials for data and requesting the War Department to furnish cots.

## Illinois

**Chicago.** Construction of large railroad projects and track elevation plans being hastened forward.

New postoffice to be built here. Work was to have begun next March, but plans are now being rushed for an immediate start.

A navy pier is being opened to provide shelter for the needy unemployed.

Insull employees and officers are each to donate one day's pay per month for the next six months to relieve unemployment.

Conference of seven labor unions is to be held in Chicago about November 12 to consider unemployment relief in the American rail transportation industry, and the establishment of a six-hour working day. The following are the unions conferring:

1. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
2. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
3. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
4. Order of Railroad Conductors.
5. Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
6. Switchmen's Union of North America.
7. American Train Dispatchers' Union.

The National Industrial Conference was held in Chicago to consider the present economic situation of the country and the prevention of future cyclical business depressions.

The Chicago Association of Commerce is to form a central committee of 25 to co-ordinate all unemployment activities in and about Chicago.

The committee is to work out a state-wide program for registration of the unemployed, centralization of employment, stimulation of public and private construction, formation of a community chest, establishment of a bureau to assure fair commodity prices, and the introduction of shorter working days and weeks.

## Massachusetts

**Boston.** City has asked the mayor to provide \$1,000,000 for unemployment relief

in the 1931 city budget and to appoint a citizens' committee to raise another \$2,000,000 by public subscription.

**Springfield.** Municipal projects are being undertaken by the streets and engineering department to furnish employment for 1,000 persons. In addition sewer projects are to be inaugurated on December 1 in which another 400 will find employment.

## Ohio

**Cleveland.** Two thousand are to be employed at park work which is to be financed by a \$200,000 emergency bond issue.

Construction of a new municipal stadium will employ 500.

The suburb of Lakewood is to employ 500 in beautifying its parks.

The National Guard facilities are to be used to prevent suffering among the destitute in the Ohio mining regions.

## Pennsylvania

**Pittsburgh.** City is planning to spend \$300,000 on municipal improvements employing hard labor only and paying at rate of \$3.00 per day.

City council has appropriated \$100,000 for direct relief of needy residents.

**Philadelphia.** Inaugurating an intensive "buy now" program to stimulate business.

## Tennessee

**Memphis.** Large companies here (as Ford motors, Fisher bodies, railroads and mills) are employing more men and hope to be operating at normal very soon.

## Texas

State highway commission has let contracts for emergency drought relief construction work.

**Dallas.** A new 28-story office building is to be built. This brings the total winter building projects in Dallas to \$6,500,000 and provides employment to hundreds.

## Washington

State has inaugurated a \$5,000,000 road program.

**Seattle.** Has an intensive "spend an extra dollar" campaign.

## Wisconsin

**Milwaukee.** City prepares to spend all available funds to provide work for three days a week for 15,000 extra men this winter.

## District of Columbia

**Washington, D. C.** (City plans). U. S. Shipping Board has decided against discharging 750 employees as it had intended to do. Has banned over-time work. All extra work is to be given to substitute workers, after regular workers have worked eight hours one day.

Intensive buying campaign on.

## New Jersey

**Camden.** City has experienced an industrial revival following the employment of 17,000 persons by Victor-R. C. A. and New York shipping companies.

## Missouri

**Kansas City.** City is trying to fill a community chest of \$1,115,000 to be used by organized charities in relief work.

(Continued on page 658)

# COMMENT

By

PRESIDENT BROACH

**P**ROBLEMS come from all directions. But nothing causes us more thought, worry and grief, than the unemployment and suffering of our members and their families. All the pains, all the heartaches and hardships, are known to us. We've gone through it all. And nothing would make us happier than to be able to change conditions and provide the relief so greatly needed.

Since childhood I've heard talk about unemployment. But unless something soon takes the place of talk, it will be "no employment" instead of "unemployment." How much longer will we talk? How much longer will the pleas to prepare for such storms fall on deaf ears?

In a Jersey local union the president and secretary are continually quarreling. Sides are taken. The quarrel spreads. The union suffers. Should this be allowed to go on—or should one or both be promptly removed from office?

Vice President Tracy reports from the South:

"Many times I have had to return here and settle internal strife. The situation is deplorable. It's gone on for a long time. Employers are constantly complaining of the conduct of our officers and members. The selfishness and jealousy, and the lack of management, are pitiable, and if permitted to continue I fear it will mean complete destruction to this local union.

Representative Milne reports from another section:

"This local union will never amount to a hill of beans the way it's going. Stagnation of the officers and Business Manager makes them useless. The local has steadily gone backwards under the present management. You can't do much without a new Business Manager and a complete change in their method of doing business. Either this—or I need a change in my thought."

Nothing is more disgusting and degrading. Nothing is more weakening than such internal situations. Always they mean confusion, drifting and irresponsibility—and in the end self-destruction. Certainly we've had enough sad experiences.

No such union can enjoy the respect of any one. Employers cannot be expected to get along with any union which is not a responsible, orderly, well-managed organization.

The ability of humans to stagnate—or to tear themselves to pieces—is well-known. But what is the duty of this office in such cases? Are we to stand idly by—or should we face the facts with courage and honesty, take effective action, and be accused of exercising "too much power"?

You don't hear about "too much power" on a baseball team. You hear about speed, intelligence, discipline and results. Babe Ruth is not interested in his "rights" as a batter. He's out to win—and knows how. But this does not keep the crowd from telling him how to "smack the pill."

I love men. I'd be happy to tell them all they are competent to manage their unionism. I'd love to feel that every question ought to be left to the crowd—and that every leader is the crowd's servant and should do anything it wishes. But, honestly, I cannot. You know it. Men are not the same in crowds. Like water, crowd mentality usually gravitates to the lowest level.

Irwin Knott thinks our next convention should be postponed. Here is the position of this office: So long as International officers are elected for four years, conventions should be held only then. One every two years is wasteful under such circumstances. Either the four-year term, or the two-year convention, should be changed. If elections were not due at our convention, next year, we would urge it not to be held. The thousands to be spent could be applied to far better purposes. Money is greatly needed. But in spite of conditions, you cannot expect this office to urge postponement when elections are due. This should answer all inquiries, including Knott's letter in this issue.

When a corporation "gives" insurance to employees, it's a blessing. But when union employers pay for

insurance for union members—under a joint plan—it's a "conspiracy."

Some always feel sorry for themselves. They never have a kind word for anyone. Their outlook is always dark. Their minds are not healthy, not fully occupied. (Minds become sick same as the body.) They carry around their gloom like a dog carries around its fleas—and still they wonder why others shun them. I know some to whom the fates have been very unkind, who really are unfortunate, yet they at least try to be pleasant, and even spread a lot of cheer. When you begin to sympathize with yourself, or feel sorry for

yourself, look out. You will go backwards fast—and all the whining, criticizing and complaining in the world won't help you.

Facts are stubborn things. They are no respecter of theories. They remain despite our notions about them. They just are! When the honest mind gets enough facts, it can erect a workable theory. But if you base your decisions on facts, you can't be very comfortable. You must always be on the move. You can't be smug. Theorists who shun facts are more interested in "What" than "How." That's why theorists are so much out of place in 1930.

## BRUISED AND BLEEDING

Attacks on us are not new. The Los Angeles Times—and "Fortune," a magazine—are the latest. If interested, see replies in the correspondence section.

halter—all by the cheapest kinds of newspaper lying and deception.

These recall John Swinton's speech to journalists, over five years ago, when Editor of the New York Tribune:

"There is no such thing in America as an independent press, unless it is in the country towns.

People swallow lie after lie, and insult after insult, and stand idly by while certain poisonous, truth-killing sheets go merrily on their way—making and breaking men, destroying reputations, lynching and killing innocent victims, trying court cases and making men innocent or guilty—whichever serves their purposes.

"You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dares to write his honest opinions and if you did you know beforehand that it would never appear in print.

Remember this: Most people read though they do not think at all. They simply repeat what they read as their own opinions. And the press agents manufacture "public opinion" just as bricks are made—and deliver it as ordered.

"I am paid \$150 a week for keeping my honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with—others of you are paid similar salaries for similar things—and any of you who would be so foolish as to write his honest opinions would be out on the streets looking for another job.

Truth is at their mercy and they have the mob orator and leader backed off the boards. Truth is twisted and suppressed—white is made to look black, and black white, and the people are drugged into a state of indifference or made bitterly to hate the workers and their unions.

"The business of the Journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon.

"You know this and I know it and what folly is this to be toasting an 'Independent Press?' We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are the jumping jacks; they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our future lives are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

But when will the unions learn the great value of printer's ink and get solidly behind a string of newspapers of their own that will give the people the truth? Then, and only then, can they stop certain papers spitting insults into their faces. Then, and then only, can they make newspaper lying a national issue; can they make it punishable the same as treason or any other high crime, and thus effect a new deal all around.

Unions are bruised and bleeding from deadly propaganda—and people are led to slaughter without a

*H. H. Brown*

# Labor's Side of the Wage Question Presented

**H**ISTORY is repeating itself in the 1930 panic. As in 1921, just as if bankers and industrialists had learned nothing, and forgotten all that has been said and written about the relation of purchasing power to prosperity, a steady pressure is being exerted against the present wage structure. The drive is directed particularly against union

**Labor's gain in wages greatly exaggerated by spokesmen for investors. On a basis of the number of days worked per year, and retail purchasing power, the gain of 1929 over 1925 for electrical workers, is but 15 per cent, whereas the loss in 1930 is approximately 30 per cent.**

wage-cutters is the Standard Statistics Company, an organization serving investors. The report released to the press in October, and printed widely, brings light to bear upon present business conditions. This organization states that labor's lessened ability to consume increasing outputs is about \$2,853,000,000 less than a year ago. "The average yearly income of labor has declined from \$1,700 to \$1,580 in the past 12 months." The decline in purchasing power is placed at 20 per cent. This is for all wage earners.

Admitting that wage cuts lessen purchasing power, this organization advocates cuts, especially in certain key trades. The argument for the need for this is ingenious.

"Clearly, the primary check to domestic trade activity has been, and continues to be, the result of reduced income of wage earners which, acting and reacting throughout industry, is perpetuating itself in a vicious downward spiral. Interwoven with our ill-timed tariff legislation, the same cause of reduced foreign purchasing power is operating to lower our volume of marginal sales abroad which are absolutely essential to the economic functioning of American industry at the rate to which it is geared and to which its costs are adjusted."

"While it is true that every reduction in wages reduces a given amount of potential purchasing power, it is equally obvious that comparatively high wages in certain key industries can so dam up the flow of business in important directions as to hold in check a much larger volume of possible purchasing by those attached to industries which were first to feel depression."

This appears to be aimed at the building trades.

Let us consider the validity of the claim that real wages are out of line with prices.

Chart I shows cost of building materials in terms of 1913 dollars. This is based on figures computed by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The figures are for frame materials, but indicate the trend in this commodity. The fall in material prices for 1930 is seven-tenths of one unit, hardly a reduction that could register itself in savings to the home-builder. The rate of fall as between 1925 and 1930 is only 10 per cent.

Chart II shows the cost of living index prepared by the U. S. Department of Labor, based on 1913 purchasing power, for the years being used by us for comparison. Here again the rate of change is not as great as generalized opinion about real wages would lead one to think. The fall in 1930 as compared with 1929 is negligible as a factor in wage making. It is likely, too, that the gain for the last six months of 1930 due to the drought will wipe out the fall in the first six months. The rate of fall as between 1925 and 1930 is only 5 per cent.

Chart III has to do with the other side of the comparison, namely with the rise in wage scales. Chart III has to do only with hourly wage scales. It is presented to indicate that this uncertain measure of purchasing power fails to show the huge increase which labor is supposed to have made. The figures are for electrical workers, but may be taken as typical of building craftsmen.

Chart IV begins the real analysis. Hourly

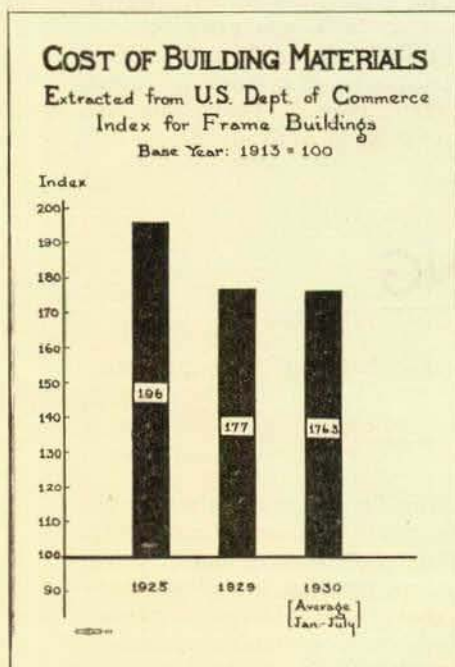


CHART I

scales, and especially against the scales now dominant in the building industry. Already many wage reductions have been put into effect in the non-union trades.

The National City Bank Bulletin, the Analyst, and the Magazine of Wall Street, have advocated wage reductions. The argument has been based principally upon the theory that wages are out of line with commodity prices. The latest recruit to the ranks of



CHART II

wage scales are translated into purchasing power, retail purchasing power on the 1913 basis. The rate of increase of 1930 over 1924 is only 4 per cent, while the rate of increase of 1930 over 1925 is 20 per cent.

Chart V. Here is the nub of the whole matter. The only fair criterion of a worker's purchasing power must be based on a yearly income. Chart V shows the yearly wage of electrical workers

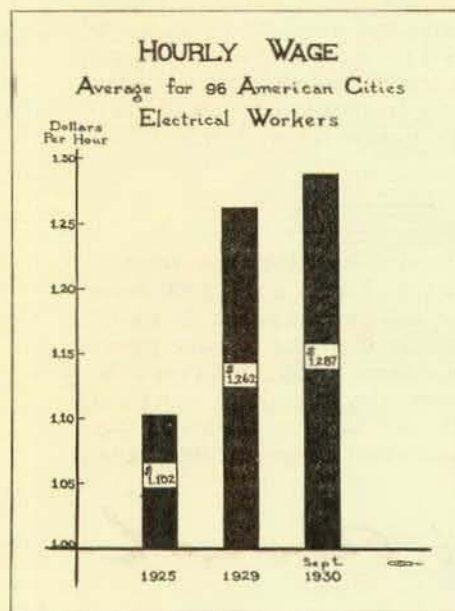


CHART III

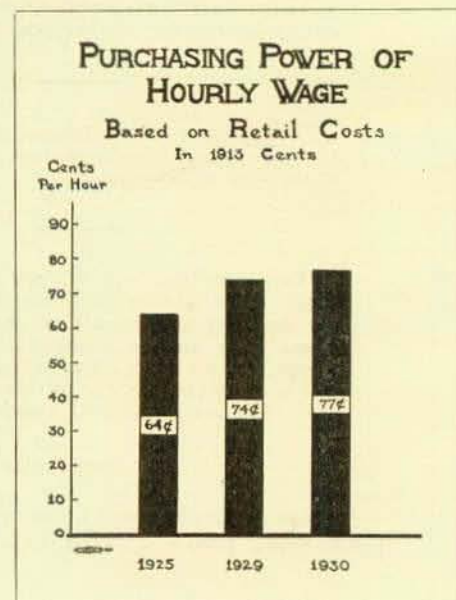


CHART IV

(a) in terms of 1913 dollars.

(b) based on number of days worked.

(c) normal work years as placed at 225 days. The work year of 1930 is judged to be 30 to 50 per cent of this normal.

In this comparison the claim that wages of building trades workers were out of line with commodity prices is shown to be absurd. From 1925 to 1930 the rate of fall for building materials is 10 per cent. In the same years the rate of fall of yearly purchasing power is about 20 to 40 per cent—no actual increase, far from it.

To be sure, this is not the showy side of the wage discussion. It makes a good story to flash hourly wage scales in time of a depression and to make reckless assertions about the high wages in certain key industries, but such use of statistics does not tally with the stark realities of a wage-earner's existence.

Should 1,200,000 building craftsmen take the banker's arguments as a guide and appear at contractors' doors tomorrow declaring they would accept wage cuts of from 10 to 30 per cent, would construction begin at once, and would business rapidly improve? Every disinterested economist knows that it would not. Buying power would be lessened, the general economic structure would be undermined, and in the end nobody would make any gains.

### PEOPLE WITHOUT RELIGION MAY BE MENTALLY SICK

That the absence of religious feeling is an abnormal human attribute, the cause of which may be sought by psychoanalysis as mental experts seek the causes of obsessions, phobias or other similar mental disorders, was suggested by Dr. William Brown, distinguished psychologist of Oxford University, England, in a recent address before the British Church Congress. It is already well known, Dr. Brown recalled, that excessive religious feeling may cause hallucinations, hysteria, obsessions and other mental disorders, sometimes amounting to actual insanity. Analysis of the unconscious mind of such religious fanatics, carried out with skill and according to the methods of psychoanalysis, often helps to uncover the hidden causes of these religious upsets and to bring the victims back to normal. Cases of apparent complete absence of religious feeling also exist, Dr. Brown pointed out, and possibly should be considered as the reverse condition, in which the moderate degree of religious feeling which the lecturer considered to be normal had been disturbed in the negative direction by some psychological accident just as religious fanatics experience similar disturbances in the positive direction. Skilful psychoanalysis of such apparently ir-

religious individuals might be of value, it was suggested, not only in "curing" this condition but also to yield psychological information about the nature and extent of religious feeling which may be considered normal for present-day human beings.

Music was a thing of the soul—a rose-lipped shell that murmured of the eternal sea—a strange bird singing the songs of another shore.—J. C. Holland.

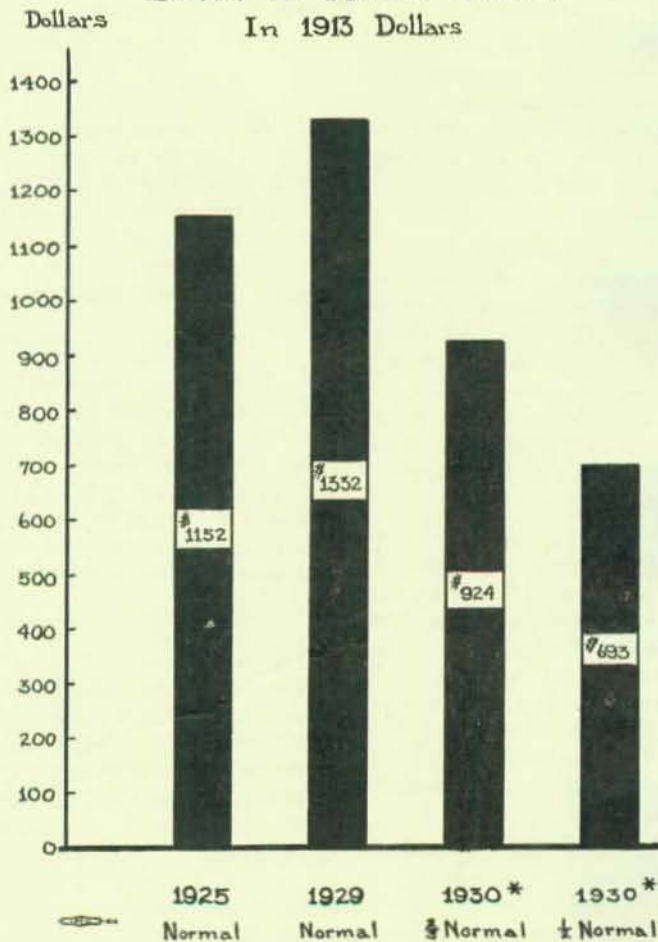
material used as rug underlay. The ordinary rug slid down a polished inclined plane, the bureau reports, when the plane was tilted at an angle of only 18 degrees, not an unusual slope for an inclined walkway. The treated rug stayed on the polished plane representing the floor until the tilt was 32 degrees, a little more than one-third of the angle between horizontal and vertical. The rug provided with the non-skid underlay clung still more tightly, not sliding off until the polished plane had been tilted to over 54 degrees, substantially steeper than a 100 per cent slope. Were this slope the side of a mountain it would be impossible for human beings to climb it except by using ropes, cutting steps or otherwise employing the technique of professional mountain climbers. Determinations of the coefficient of friction between rug and floor also were made by the Bureau, confirming the easy skidding character of the ordinary rug and the effectiveness of the two non-skid expedients.

### FINDS CANCER NOT CONFINED TO CIVILIZED MAN

The idea often expressed that cancer is a "disease of civilization," not encountered in savage communities and therefore to be regarded as one result of the soft foods or high living which characterize civilized conditions, has received a severe blow from investigations made in the Belgian Congo of Africa by Drs. Guillot and Mouchet and reported by the Belgian correspondent of the American Medical Association. As fast as medical services are organized among the Congo natives, the Belgian experts report, cancers are found to exist there just as elsewhere. Records of 40 cancerous tumors found in natives have been collected by Dr. Guillot, who reports that these cases displayed all important varieties of cancer encountered among civilized whites. The fact that cancer often seems to be rare among savage peoples probably is due to two errors in the statistics. One of these is that the majority of the natives never come in contact with a white physician. Some of them suffer and die from cancer without these cases being recognized or recorded. Another reason is that the average length of life in savage communities is shorter than in civilized ones. The African natives, for example, die comparatively young. Cancer is known to be a disease chiefly of middle or old age. Accordingly, many Africans undoubtedly die from infectious disease or accident or something else before they are old enough to have any great chance of developing cancer. In any event, the supposed generation of cancer only by conditions of civilized life no longer can be believed.

## PURCHASING POWER OF YEARLY WAGES

Based on Retail Costs  
In 1913 Dollars



\* Employment in building trades for 1930 averages 33 1/2% to 50% below normal working year (225 days)

CHART V

### GOVERNMENT BUREAU STUDIES NON-SKID RUGS

Non-skid rugs, to help save some of the thousands of falls which statistics show to occur annually in the United States from the slippery proclivities of the ordinary article, have been studied scientifically by the United States Bureau of Standards. Comparisons were made, a bulletin of the bureau reports, between an ordinary untreated rug, a rug treated with a commercial preparation designed to make it less slippery on its underside, and a third rug backed underneath with a commercial

# ***WE ARE OPPOSED***

## **A STATEMENT ABOUT THE PROPOSED PLAN TO SETTLE JURISDICTION DISPUTES**

**T**HIS question is being asked: "Why did the electrical workers refuse to sign or be bound by the Board of Trade Claims agreement?" originally proposed by the heads of Building Trades Employers.

This is a natural question. We believe it is asked because the stand of this organization on jurisdiction disputes in general is well known. We see plainly the havoc wrought by such disputes. We hate them. We have felt their curse. We have no illusions about the seriousness of the problem to labor—to the building trades industry, and to property owners.

We have always taken the position that jurisdiction disputes are just another indication of the frailty of human nature—the willingness of human beings to allow passion, resentment, envy, stupidity and short-sightedness to create trouble, to damage themselves and retard progress. In facing this and other problems of the industry, we believe that intelligence, mature judgment and accurate facts, used in the application of fundamentals, are the only paths to sound solutions.

We insist, therefore, that the proposed plan considered at Tampa, at Atlantic City, and at Boston, is not a solution of jurisdiction disputes. It has not been fully understood by many. Desperation and ballyhoo have served to confuse. We believe the plan will not work. It's not a step towards solution. It's not an improvement. It's not new. It pretends to be something it is not. It has aroused false hopes. We earnestly hope time proves us to be wrong—but we believe time will prove the plan costly and damaging.

We believe the decisions of the proposed Board of Trade Claims will not be observed by the builders, or general contractors, any more than they abided by the decisions of the old National Board for Jurisdictional Awards. We cannot forget that the builders—more than anyone else—caused destruction of the old National Board, because they refused to abide by its decisions, and even sought injunctions to aid them. We believe the past well proves that the associations of builders, or general contractors, will not and cannot force their members to abide by the decisions.

We believe the plan is not worthy of an industry that is beginning to move out upon modern lines, to adopt rational methods and to set up proper trade standards. And we have reached our conclusions after much study and deliberation.

1. The document creating the Board of Trade Claims, an instrument for settling, or mis-settling

jurisdiction disputes in the building trades, was approved by the recent Building Trades Department convention in Boston. There was no discussion. The document was not argued or analyzed. It was simply reported upon favorably by a committee. We simply voted "no"—knowing the matter was to be left to each organization to decide.

2. To some the document reads fair. To some it has a certain surface equity. But the test will be the brutal actualities of the situation. The electrical workers' representatives felt they knew exactly what they were doing when they voted "no." The carpenters and bricklayers have not subscribed to it. It appears there will also be others.

3. The plan contains no fundamental guides to be used in determining what trade should have jurisdiction over work in question. It's much the same as the New York plan, forced upon the unions after a long and disastrous struggle. There, the Board of Governors of the Builders' Association settles such disputes. Their plan carries with it old echoes of class warfare, and master-and-man psychology.

The New York plan gives the builders a heavy club to use over union officials in determining other questions as the builders want them determined. We have seen the builders in New York use this club effectively to strike at the very heart of the unions. In a like manner, the proposal creating the Board of Trade Claims provides the same club. It allows control to be exercised by builders over the decisions of the umpire. This control is exercised because all decisions "shall be in line with the question as stated." (Art. 14.)

The new Board of Trade Claims determines whether the decision is "in line." It decides whether the question has been settled previously. It states the case for the umpire. It interprets his decision. It can hold up his decision. In short, the Board chooses the ground, the substance, and even the logic by which the case is to be decided. Should a question finally go to an umpire, and should his decision not please the builders on the Board—if they cannot force a statement of the question in line with their interests and desires—they can always veto action by blocking a decision of the Board. There's little or no use for an umpire under such circumstances. But the umpire provision does make the plan quite deceptive.

4. The plan provides a choice of three answers to the question of whether decisions of the Board of Trade Claims shall apply:

Article 14—Yes  
Article 16—No  
Article 17—Perhaps

Under such an arrangement, it ought to be clear that our own or any other National or International organization could easily be torn to shreds. As an example, in a city like New York, where the builders render such decisions as suit their own notions, the decision of the Board of Trade Claims could not apply there unless the builders agreed it should. This means that New York is to be exempt—and that the builders will not allow the plan to apply to New York any more than they would allow the decisions of the old National Board for Jurisdictional Awards to apply in that city.

5. In New York numerous awards have been made upon evidence as to "who was in possession of the work" at the time of dispute. This lifts the disreputable principle of "might makes right" to an exalted plane. This same basis of settlement appears in the notorious Article 17 of the plan creating the Board of Trade Claims. It reads:

"Should a condition exist in any community wherein the employer in possession of the work, and some other trade object to the continuance of such trade in possession of the work, then upon joint request to the Board of Trade Claims by these two parties, the arbitration decision as handed down by the Board of Trade Claims shall be made effective in that community or district."

Ridiculous! Imagine "the employer in possession of the work" and another trade desiring the work, agreeing with each other that the Board of Trade Claims decision shall apply "in that community or district."

6. Articles 14, 16 and 17, provide a conflicting mess of nothingness. Art. 14—says decisions from the Board of Trade Claims are to be effective in all localities. Art. 16—says the decisions shall not apply where they are at variance with local conditions. Art. 17—says the decisions are to apply when the employer having the work agrees with the trade contending for the work, that the decision of the Board of Trade Claims shall settle the question—and then only in that particular locality.

7. An organization doing certain work in one place would be denied the same work in another place. National or International organizations could do nothing about it. The officers of this, or any other organization, would be helpless in seeing their members prevented from doing work in some places, while their members are allowed to do the same work in other

places. This could be corrected only by consent of the "employer in possession of the work."

8. It's quite possible for non-union employers to be protected against a union trade defending its wages and working conditions. These provisions constitute a highly dangerous weapon in the hands of builders, or general contractors, to be used against any union or sub-contractor. (Art. 16 and 17.)

9. Definite penalties are provided against unions for violations—and responsibility is definitely placed on the International unions to enforce decisions and compel their members to "abide by and work under any decision arrived at as herein set forth." (Art. 27 and 28.)

This is proper. But there is no responsibility whatever placed on the builder or general contractor—the very ones who advance the plan. There is no penalty whatever against the builder who refuses to abide by any decision. The only thing against the offending builder is (Art. 30) that "Any of the members failing to comply herewith shall be disciplined by their respective organization"—which means exactly nothing. The most it has meant in the past was a "reprimand."

When the International President of this organization insisted—in the Atlantic City conference—that a definite penalty, such as expulsion, should be provided, the representatives of the builders stated "We can't do it. We have no way to penalize or force them to do anything. All we can do is to try to persuade them to live up to the decisions." The officers of this organization have had enough experience with associations of builders to know what their "persuasion" amounts to in dealing with their own members.

10. The proposal is to be signed by the "National Association of Building Trades Employers." The spokesmen for that association admitted they represented only a few builders—but with the proposed agreement they were assured of "a big increase in membership." The Builders' Record, published in Boston, for October, 1930, states:

"A heavy increase in membership is now assured, inasmuch as the local associations must hold such membership in order to gain the benefits of the decisions of the Board of Trade Claims as to jurisdictional disputes."

We are unwilling to allow such a plan to be used as a vehicle to increase the membership of the builders or general contractors. They have lost much ground in the building industry. No longer do they control. Today they actually do less than 20% of the work on the building. The rest is done by the sub-contractors. They now remain as the broker or middleman between

the sub-contractors and the owner. We are unwilling to aid builders in any plan that will allow them to dictate what shall or shall not be done in an industry of which they are such a small part.

Union builders often sublet work to non-union contractors. The representatives of the builders were asked to insert a provision that such contracts would go to only union contractors. They refused to do this, claiming it was "illegal"—despite the fact that such agreements have been in existence for many years throughout the country.

Without the document obligating members of the builders associations to employ strictly union labor, there would be nothing to prevent them from admitting non-union employers into their membership. They declined to insert any provision against this.

When it is realized that the builders themselves, more than any other group, are responsible for the disruption of the old National Board for Jurisdictional Awards—when it is realized they do so little work on the building today—when it is realized they employ so few people in the industry—when we realize these things it's impossible to see how this group can settle jurisdiction disputes nationally between labor organizations.

We know something about human selfishness generally. We have had considerable experience with associations of builders. We have seen them try to club sub-contractors into line to force them to fight unions. We have seen them use one union against another. We have seen them start outlaw unions. We have seen them take our own employers into court to prevent them granting our members wage increases. We have seen them bitterly attack and malign the officers of this organization, and our own employers, for endeavoring to co-operate peacefully, lawfully and legitimately in trying to build up the electrical construction industry. We have seen them bitterly fight sub-contractors when they refused to fight unions.

Every labor official who knows anything about the selfishness of builders generally, knows how they have used non-union labor wherever they could; how they have awarded work to the lowest wage trades; how they have shopped among the sub-contractors for bids; how they have resorted to lies and deception in changing the figures on bids; how their tactics have driven many sub-contractors into bankruptcy; how they have forced sub-contractors to cut and trim the job to avoid bankruptcy—and how they have squeezed more money out of a job by evading safety ordinances, etc. There are a few exceptions, of course—but only a few.

Our electrical employers have also had bitter experiences with associations of builders. They know of the attempts to club and punish them for being willing to

substitute cooperation for bargaining, trimming and quarreling. They have ordered our employers to lock out our members on various occasions. They have ordered them to refuse to grant reasonable and humane demands. They have refused to allow our own employers to work out the wages and conditions of our members, with our organization.

All this has resulted in the associations of electrical contractors refusing to belong to the associations of builders in numerous large and small centers.

How foolish then—in view of all the foregoing—we would be to consent to allow builders to determine questions involving this organization.

It's unfortunate that some labor officials are quite willing—even anxious—to say that labor will not settle its jurisdiction questions because of selfishness. But these same men are just as willing and anxious to leave such questions to builders to decide, when they know builders, with few exceptions, are dominated, controlled and actuated by selfishness alone. Some do not seem to realize that builders will not and cannot settle jurisdiction disputes nationally.

Don't forget that the electrical workers' organization is in a peculiarly vulnerable position when it comes to jurisdiction. Ours is a growing, widely contacted trade. Electrical workers go where electricity goes. "Electricity will soon become as useful and common as running water." It's we who are encroached upon, rather than being the offenders. Our interests demand that we have a system of settlement of disputes based on sound fundamentals and justice. In the last analysis, this is what the Board of Trade Claims is not.

The whole proposal is so self-contradictory and one-sided as to make its application a means of disrupting any labor organization that attempts to go through with it.

Definitely, conclusively, and without reservation, we commit ourselves to any logical, sound and practical effort to eliminate jurisdiction disputes. And just as earnestly, do we refuse to be a party to a plan that we believe will complicate and make matters worse. We cannot hope to extinguish a fire by adding fuel to the flames.

*H.H. Roach*  
*G.M. Bugmazer*

# U. S. Labor Department Aids Boulder Dam Jobs

SECRETARY OF LABOR JAMES J. DAVIS is a believer in publicly controlled employment agencies. Following a recent conference between him and Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, it was decided to open at Las Vegas, Nev., a special U. S. Employment Agency. This announcement was made late in October following conferences between officials of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS and Secretary of Labor Davis.

When Secretary Wilbur drove the golden spike, which opened work on the branch railroad from Las Vegas to the Boulder Dam site, the project was occasion for much rejoicing. It meant the opening of a \$165,000,000 project, destined to work great good to a vast empire of agriculture and of commerce in the Pacific Southwest. President Broach sent as his personal representative to the Boulder Dam celebration, C. M. Feider, business manager, Local Union No. 18, Los Angeles, prominent in the power field of California. Mr. Feider's experienced eye soon discovered that the Union Pacific Railroad, which had a contract for building the Boulder Dam branch, was getting its men through private agencies, who were charging exorbitant fees. Mr. Feider protested first to Secretary Wilbur, and then to the president of the Union Pacific. Both disclaimed knowledge of such conditions. Mr. Feider, then took the matter up with President Broach.

It is sometimes charged that organized labor is selfish, but here is the example among many how it serves labor, unorganized and organized, skilled and unskilled, in its struggle for conditions.

An employment agency under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Labor is guarantee of good placement conditions. Here is a review of the department's activities in this line from an official source.

A function of the Department of Labor, as defined by the law creating it, is that of advancing wage earners' opportunities for profitable employment, and Congress has specifically authorized that such purpose may be furthered by regularly collecting, furnishing, and publishing information as to opportunities for employment; maintaining a system for clearing labor between the States; and co-operating with and co-ordinating the public employment offices throughout the country. The United States Employment Service, of which Francis I. Jones is director, conducts this work under the direct supervision of the Secretary of Labor.

Every month the service collects employment information from all parts of the country and issues a monthly bulletin containing comment on conditions in each state and in approximately 590 industrial centers. This information is collected by direct contact with industrial leaders, labor union officials, state labor commissioners, chambers of commerce, business men, and others who are in a position to supply reliable data. The monthly bulletin is supplied to all co-operating public employment offices and to others directly interested in the trend of industrial and agricultural employment.

In order to facilitate co-operation with state agencies, directors of public employment offices are designated as representatives of the United States Employment Service, usually with only the minimum compensations necessary under the law which forbids the federal government's accepting voluntary unpaid service. In some instances the service pays, wholly or in part, the salary of employees needed to carry on its work where sufficient state funds are not available, but

**Las Vegas, Nevada, chosen as a center of a publicly controlled employment agency, following protests made by International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against methods of private agencies.**

such financial participation is both necessarily and purposely limited. In commenting upon the co-operative work with state agencies, the director general of the service says:

"To meet the changing conditions and to give more effective service, the several states now co-operating with the United States Employment Service should place more money at the disposal of their public employment services. Practically all offices are undermanned and many are inadequately housed in undesirable locations. Many of the offices of the co-operating service are unable to give proper attention to higher class placements, by reason of the lack of facilities.

"It is a matter of much regret that the public employment offices in many of the co-operating states have made no advance or forward movement in the development of the employment service in their states. In fact, some states, instead of making progress, have lost ground, and some have ceased to function owing to the legislatures of their respective states failing to make appropriations to maintain the same."

It is said that in love we idolize the object, and, placing him apart and selecting him from his fellows, look on him as superior in nature to all others. We do so; but even as we idolize the object of our affections, do we idolize ourselves; if we separate him from his fellow-mortals, so do we separate ourselves, and glorying in belonging to him alone feel lifted above all

other sensations, all other joys and griefs, to one hallowed circle from which all but his idea is banished: we walk as if a mist, or some more potent charm, divided us from all but him; a sanctified victim, which none but the priest set apart for that office could touch and not pollute, enshrined in a cloud of glory, made glorious through beauties not our own.—Mrs. M. W. Shelley.

## Panic Danger Induces London to Ban Skyscrapers

London is determined to have no skyscrapers. Regulations recently approved by the British government to go into effect on October first, reduce the limit of building heights, exclusive of domes, towers and other special roof structures, to a maximum of 80 feet. The previous limit of 90 feet has applied for the last 40 years, before which there was no limit at all. With reasonable allowance for the heights of ceilings the new regulation probably will restrict London offices and apartments to six or eight stories. One reason for the sky scraper ban is fear of the stability of the London subsoil on which the building foundations must rest, these strata being softer and more compressible than the rock which underlies most of New York City. Another reason is light, the London health authorities believing that close building of tall structures would decrease daylight and sunlight harmfully to the health of occupants; something probably already true of the skyscraper population of New York. The chief reason for the London ban, however, is reported to be fear of the results of a possible sudden panic due to earthquake, explosion or some other event which would spill the human contents of many skyscrapers into streets too small to hold them. It is fortunate that no such event has happened in New York since the skyscraper era—the Black Tom explosion during the war years being at night when the skyscrapers were not occupied. If New York ever does have such a daytime panic London authorities believe that one of the world's greatest catastrophes may result.



THESE ETERNAL SNOWS AT THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE FEED THE COLORADO RIVER POWER GIANT

# Unions' Historic Role in Winning Higher Wages

By Dr. WILLIAM HABER, Associate Professor, Industrial Relations, Michigan State College

**T**HAT American workers have fared better in the 10-year period of 1920 to 1930 than in any preceding decade, has not been seriously disputed. In fact, European visitors to these shores have written much about the "Secret of High Wages." But precisely how much "better off" American workers are has been competently portrayed in a volume rich in raw material on wages, cost of living, unemployment, productivity and unionism.

"Real Wages in the United States—1890-1926," by Prof. Paul Douglas (Houghton Mifflin, Publishers, New York, 1930, \$7.50) is a veritable mine of information. The 660 pages of charts, tables and statistics may be dry reading matter, but their pages represent the result of eight years' industrious investigation into the facts of American prosperity.

First, as to the facts! Between 1890 and 1926 there has been a 38 per cent increase in real wages of American workers; that is, the present wages of the worker, whatever they may be, can purchase 38 per cent more goods than he could purchase with the wages he received in 1890. This rather material gain in the welfare of the worker came after 1914 and especially after 1922. Up until the war real wages were advanced primarily by a reduction in hours. Beginning with 1915, however, wage rates rose to keep in line with the rapidly rising living costs. The European War with the shutting down of immigration and the relative scarcity of labor in the United States further increased the wage rates. Wages fell during the depression of 1921, but not as rapidly as prices, and although real wages fell because of the unemployment in 1920-1921, they rose rapidly after 1922. Between 1914 and 1926 alone real wages increased 30 per cent.

It must be remembered, however, that not all workers improved their conditions by 38 per cent in this 35-year period. In the building trades, for example, one hour's wages could, in 1926, purchase 57 per cent more goods than in 1890; and 33 per cent more than in 1914. The anthracite coal miner could purchase, with a full week's work, 71 per cent more than in 1914; and, with an hour's work, 92 per cent more. But the railway workers did not fare so well; in 1926, they were able to buy with a full week's work only 18 per cent more than in the nineties, and 21 per cent more than during 1914. An unskilled laborer actually lost ground between 1900 and 1914, being in the latter year 6 per cent below the average for 1890-1899. It gained much during the war, but the depression in 1921 greatly reduced these gains. In 1926 the real wages of unskilled workers was actually slightly below the 1918 figure.

## Unemployment an Important Factor

Most studies of wages overlook the factors of unemployment and deal only with wages of employed workers. In this study an effort has been successfully made to estimate precisely how much unemployment affects the real wages of American workers. Professor Douglas, after much labor, computed an index of unemployment. He found that among the workers attached to the manufacturing and transportation industries, the average unemployment between 1899 and 1926 is 7.5 per cent. If the construction and mining industries are included, the average of unemployment is raised to 10.2 per cent. While we may be

**Labor's real wages arose 38 per cent from 1890 to 1926. What were the real factors in this increase, and what part did unionism play? These factors are revealed by Dr. Haber in his review of Professor Douglas's book, "Real Wages in the United States."**

placing great emphasis on unemployment in the last few years, Professor Douglas finds that the decade of the nineties has been characterized by a higher percentage of unemployment than most of the subsequent years. When we take unemployment into account, the conditions of labor in the depression years is appreciably worse. Thus while the real earnings of the employed workers in manufacturing and transportation industries actually rose by 2 per cent during the depression of 1921, the real purchasing power of the group which normally depended upon these occupations for employment fell by 16 per cent in 1921, by 8 per cent in 1914, by 12 per cent in 1908, and by 12 per cent in 1894.

## The Role of Unionism

What causes have been responsible for this considerable increase in real wages of the American workers? The answer compels an examination of some of the many theories which economists have written about to explain the determination of wages. Professor Douglas finds the most active cause for the increase in real wages in the changes in productivity of American workers. He shows that during the years in which the productivity per worker did not increase appreciably, real wages were rela-

tively constant, and that their greatest increase has come in the very period (from 1919 to 1926) in which the productivity per worker has risen at a truly extraordinary rate. The actual figures, however, show the real wages have lagged somewhat behind the physical productivity per employee. In 1925, for example, real wages were 16 per cent below the level of physical productivity.

These conclusions give added weight to the recent re-statement of the wage policy of the American Federation of Labor. At the same time, Douglas seems to rely on the classical theory that competition will automatically give to the workers increased real wages in proportion to their increased productivity. To accept this explanation is seriously to discount the role which trade unionism plays in securing wage advances. Professor Douglas finds that during the nineties and early years of the present century, the unionists, due to the added bargaining power which collective organization brings, were able to secure for themselves appreciably higher wages and shorter hours than the mass of the workers, and this absolute advantage has continued down to the present day.

Since 1914, however, wages of non-union manufacturing industries have risen at least as rapidly as have those in the union manufacturing trades. Added to this, the greatest increase in real wages of the workers came since 1920 during the very years when trade unionism was losing most in numbers and fighting strength.

But it is not difficult, with the same statistics to show a greater influence of unionism on real wages than Professor Douglas allows. First, as Professor Douglas himself shows, the building trades are a powerful exception to the general rule that productivity alone has been responsible for the improvement in the workers' wage status. In the building industry the effective purchasing power of an hour's work was 57 per cent greater in 1926 than in the nineties, and 35 per cent greater than in 1914. These increases, even when allowances are made for unemployment, are appreciably greater than the average gains made by workers as a whole.

It is also significant to note, and this is also cited by Professor Douglas, that part of the increase in real earnings during 1921 and 1922 resulted from a failure of employers to cut wages commensurate with the reduction in the cost of living. While part of this was due to the general tendency for wages to lag behind price movements, part was probably also due to the reluctance of American business men to cut wages lest they should stimulate strikes. Thus the potential threat of unionism has operated to lessen the reduction in money wages and thereby to have increased real wages.

In addition, the large reduction in net immigration after 1921 and 1924, in part brought about by the agitation of organized labor, lessened the rate at which the labor supply was being increased, and by reducing competition for jobs, raised average wages above the point at which they would otherwise have settled.

Were Professor Douglas' figures brought down to date they would probably show that there has been a considerable decrease in real earnings since 1927, due not only to unemployment but also to the inability of



WILLIAM HABER

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# Wages, Bargains, Speed-up Scanned with Wary Eye

By Dr. WILLIAM HABER, Instructor, University of Wisconsin Summer School for Industrial Workers

SIX girls, workers in the hosiery industry, four of them members of the unions in their trade, with a limited background in "schooling," pooled their rich industrial experience and wrote a symposium which they called "Notes on Our Factories and Jobs." As a "research project" it might not rank of high order in a college course, but as a workers' report on their industry, the job in all its phases, it is a genuine and live record.

One of the girls is a transfer knitter in a seamless hosiery mill; two of the girls are loopers of full-fashioned hosiery; another is a full fashioned hosiery topper; one is a forelady in a seamless hosiery department and the sixth girl pairs the hose so that they correspond in size, color and texture.

Their report, besides containing much interesting statistical information of the industry, which the girls have themselves dug out from the documents in the labor library at the university, brings to light the workers' reaction to the job and the industry. It deals with efficiency methods, the physical environment in the factories, production, the influence of style changes and relocation of the industry on the workers' problem, wages and wage payment plans, hours of labor, the hosiery workers' union, and a host of problems related to the worker and his job.

Nor was there agreement among all the girls on the conditions found in the industry. The report is the product of much study, many conferences among the group and between the student and the faculty. Differences of opinion were many and the success of the educational process is best shown by the vigor with which the students maintained their differences.

**Dr. Haber weighs the gains made by students in the Wisconsin School for Workers. Under the direction of Professor John R. Commons, immediate, every-day problems of labor were considered by the workers themselves.**

## Unveils Speedup

They had many opinions on efficiency methods. One girl wrote: "The efficiency plan works out quite well in our factory. Just before I left for school an efficiency expert watched and timed the girls. He found that they made many unnecessary motions and by cutting these out the girls would be able to work faster and easier and produce more work. The wage was based on an average worker, that being the fairest way either to the slow girl or the fast girl. By this method the employees were better satisfied. The workers do not realize that the efficiency expert is there to help them, otherwise they would co-operate and many difficulties would be solved."

But another girl, in a different factory, had little faith in efficiency devices. She writes, much, but to the point: "Before I became a union member in our mill, our employer engaged an efficiency engineer to learn whether he could find some way to make our work easier and faster. After studying conditions in our mill the engineer made a motion analysis study, but instead of studying the motions of the average worker, he picked out the fastest worker in the department. After watching her for a month,

the efficiency man said he could teach every girl in the department to loop as fast as this fastest looper. Some girls grasped the system quickly while others who have been working at the mill for five or ten years could not grasp the new method as easily as some of the new girls. After the new method was adopted throughout the department, it was found that the exceptionally fast worker was still the fastest and the slow worker still the slowest. When we had all learned to speed up with our new method there was an increase in total production with which the firm was very well pleased. When we were all satisfied with the new method and made more money our wages were cut 20 per cent. The girls were very much upset over this cut and talked it over with some of the union girls in different departments doing other work. They learned that the union would not permit the employer to let the efficiency expert study any of the union girls. To prevent any more such large reductions in wages every girl in our department joined the union."

## Practical Projects Used

The project method of study, of which this report is a sample, was employed with considerable success at the Wisconsin Summer School for Workers in Industry in the summer of 1930. Groups of students whose interests were concentrated on one problem or on a series of related problems worked under the direction of a member of the faculty who was especially well qualified to direct students in the study of their problem. The hosiery workers' report is only one of a dozen completed by industrial workers. The "Problem of Unionization in the Basic Industries" was given unusually thorough analysis by a group of seven stu-

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CLASSIC HALLS LIKE THESE NOW SHELTER STUDENTS FROM INDUSTRY WHO DISCUSS THE BURNING PROBLEMS OF LABOR

# Columbia Economist Urges Southern Mill Paper

By Dr. GEORGE S. MITCHELL, Economist, Columbia University

THE situation with regard to the textile unions in the south today and that in Lancashire about 1885 presents some degree of parallel. At that time in Lancashire there was only one trade, the cotton mule spinners, which was really well organized, and the other trades stood much in need of a general arousing and knitting together. In the south it is the spreading of trade union doctrine and the building up among the textile workers of an influential collective opinion that are desirable. The situation in Lancashire was met by the cotton mule spinners by the founding of a newspaper entirely devoted to the labor side of the cotton trade. The mule spinners put up a substantial sum of money by way of investment and allowed an independent firm to run the business end of their paper. The paper, a weekly, was given the name "Cotton Factory Times." From the first it had four or five regular features which have characterized it even down to today. Probably its most useful section has been a series of notes, sent in to it by correspondents from all the tiny mill towns within fifty miles of Lancashire. These notes contained information about the wages paid, whether or not overtime was worked, the conduct of any

**Dr. Mitchell, a native of North Carolina, is thoroughly conversant with industrial conditions of the South. He writes from a broad background of economic culture, travel, and practical experience.**

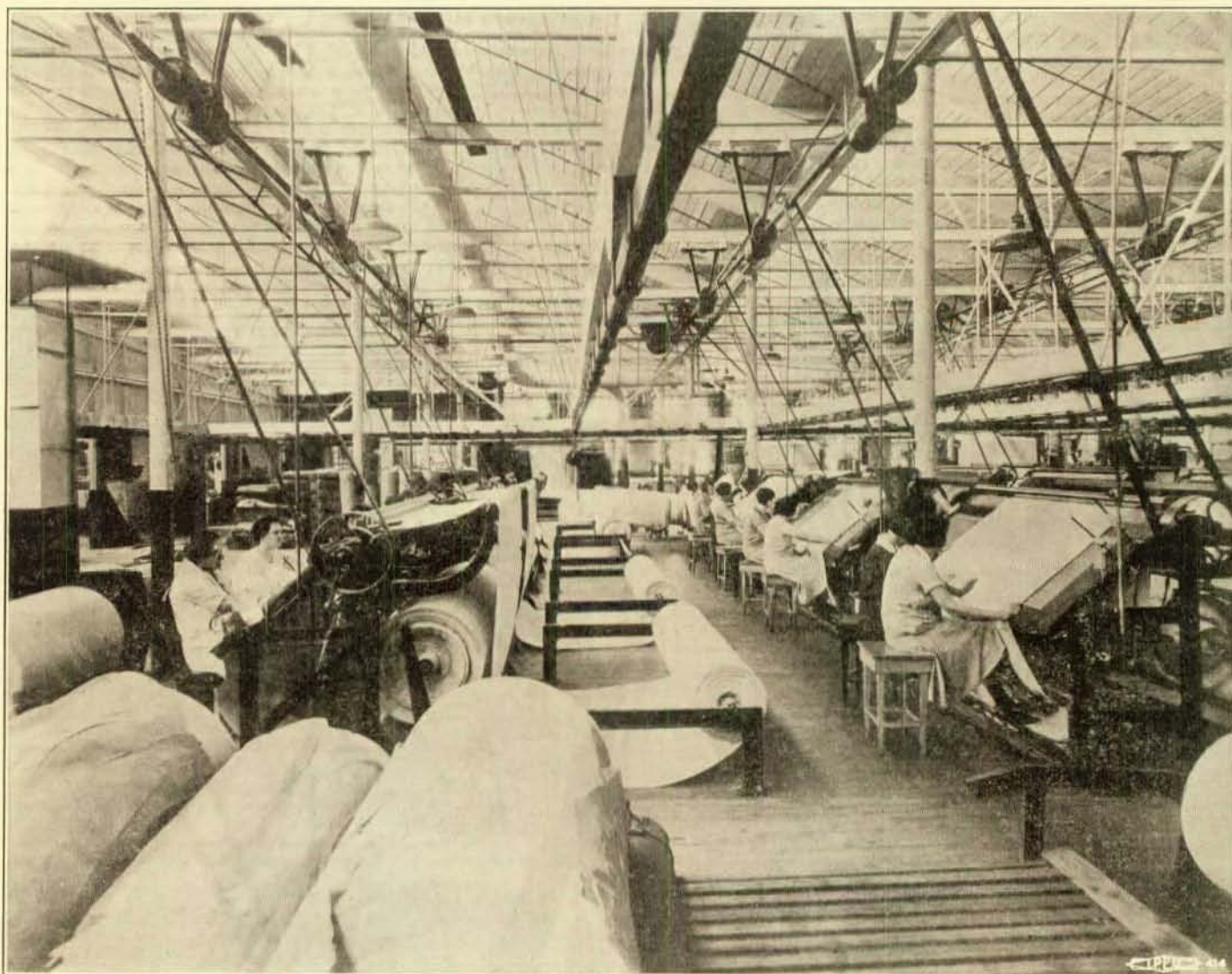
unpleasant subordinate mill officials, housing conditions, the steadiness or unsteadiness of mill operation, the state of the union movement, mill fires and anything else of a strictly industrial significance. Usually they were very short but from their long continuance they must always have met a greedy public. Another feature was two or three columns of comment, usually by a trade union official, about the labor policies of the different unions, impending strikes, disputes, legislation which was being pushed, or other principal topics of interest to the mill workers. The paper also ran each week a rather sentimental story about the pretty

mill girl and her various sweethearts, usually in Lancashire dialect. Much interest was centered on technical articles written in plain language about how to set a card engine, the fine points of operating a mule, or some other bit of delicate mill work.

## Made Influential Converts

The paper when issued sold at a penny a copy. I have the authority of some old files for the statement that within six weeks after it was started it had a circulation of 60,000. That it was eagerly read by the mill people was further shown by the revolution in the rate of trade union progress which came in the years between 1885 and 1890. Not only were craft unions in the weaker sections of the trade greatly enlarged, as to membership, but all branches of the union movement were held firmly together by their possession of a common organ. Such newspapers as the "Manchester Guardian" and the "London Times" which before the appearance of the "Cotton Factory Times" had been in almost every strike opposed to the working people within a year or two shifted over. The sound information

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MILLS OF THE SOUTH DOMINATE THE LIVES OF ALL WHO WORK IN THEM.

# Massachusetts Moves to Make Regulation Work

TEN bills have been drawn and are to be introduced into the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. These modifications of the law are expected to modernize the Department of Public Utilities so that it can cope with the rapidly expanding electrical industry.

They are the recommendation of the special commission on control and conduct of public utilities.

Bill No. 1.—An Act to Remove the Exemption of Certain Holding Corporation Securities from the Operation of the Sale of Securities Act. (See Report, Section 30.)

This bill amends the Sale of Securities act (Blue Sky law) so as to bring securities of holding companies within its provision.

Bill No. 2.—An Act to Extend the Authority of the Department of Public Utilities (see Report, Section 31).

This bill amends the law so as to enlarge the power of the department and enable it to examine books and papers of holding companies and organizations affiliated with them, and to require such holding companies and organizations to furnish information.

Bill No. 3.—An Act to Amend the Law as to Annual Returns to be Filed by Gas and Electric Companies and Others. (See Report, Section 31.)

This bill amends the law so as to require certain additional information to be included in the annual returns filed with the department by gas and electric companies.

Bill No. 4.—An Act providing for the Approval by the Department of Public Utilities of Contracts of Gas Companies and of Electric Companies for the Purchase of Gas or Electricity.

The statute now in force requires long-term contracts for the purchase of electricity, either to be approved by the department or to contain certain provisions for their termination or revision by the department in a subsequent rate case. This bill extends the law to cover contracts for the purchase of gas and contracts for over one year, instead of as at present, for over three years.

Bill No. 5.—An Act providing for the Approval by the Department of Public Utilities of Contracts of Gas Companies and of Electric Companies for Services.

This bill provides for the enactment of a statute similar to that above referred to under Bill No. 4. This statute will require all contracts for over a year under which gas and electric companies are to pay for services, either to be approved by the department or to contain a provision by which they are subject to termination by the department in a subsequent rate case, unless the company or persons supplying the service elects to continue at a rate which the department considers reasonable.

Bill No. 6.—An Act relative to the compulsory Supply of Gas or Electricity in Bulk by Corporations engaged in its Manufacture, Transmission or Sale.

This bill amends the law so as to make it clear that the department can compel a company dealing in gas and electricity in bulk to supply at reasonable rates any operating company or municipality which may desire to purchase.

Bill No. 7.—An Act extending Public Control and Supervision in respect to the Rates, Charges, Forms of Contracts and Quality of Product of Gas, Electric and Water Companies, to include the Sale of Electricity in Bulk.

This bill amends the law so that companies whose sole business is the supply of

## Picture of modern electrical industry accurately drawn by Special Commission on Control and Conduct of Public Utilities. American Federation of Labor Convention made acquainted with report.

electricity in bulk shall be required to file schedules of rates with the department.

Bill No. 8.—An Act concerning the Establishment or Purchase of Municipal Lighting Plants and the Powers of the Department of Public Utilities relative thereto.

This bill amends the law as to the purchase of property required to be made by a city or town which proposes to establish a municipal plant. The statute proposed places the final determination, both as to what property is to be taken and what price is to be paid, in the hands of the department. It repeals the requirement of the present law, that where both gas and electric properties are owned by the same company both should be purchased, and substitutes a discretion in the department to order such purchase if it sees fit.

Bill No. 9.—An Act concerning the Sale of Municipal Lighting Plants and Powers of the Department of Public Utilities relative thereto.

This bill amends the law so as to require that, before any municipal plant is sold, the approval of the department shall be obtained.

Bill No. 10.—An Act providing for the Publication and Printing of the Annual Orders, Reports and Decisions of the Department of Public Utilities and the Abstracts of the Returns of this Department by all Companies under its Supervision in Sufficient Numbers to be Available for Public Distribution.

This bill provides for the publication and printing of the annual orders, reports and decisions of the department.

The report made by the special commission is cool, dispassionate, and thorough. It reveals the fact that the International Paper Company, in the power business owns and controls the Boston-Herald-Traveler Corporation. The gas and electric business is in the hands of eight great systems, namely, Edison Illuminating Company, of Boston; New England Power Association, dominated by the International Paper Company; Tenney Properties; Associated Gas and Electric System; Eastern Gas and Fuel Association; Massachusetts Utilities Associates; Western Massachusetts Companies; Stone and Webster Properties. Independent companies do 3.8 per cent of the business; municipal plants do 5.7 per cent. The trusts do the rest. The holding company is defined as "that method commonly employed to avoid various requirements which statutes lay upon corporations and at the same time to appropriate as closely as possible the advantages of a corporation."

The special commission declares there are many other ways by which control can be exercised as by "banking affiliations, joint directorships, and informal agreements which do not take any precise legal form."

Profits are sometimes concealed. There are four causes for consolidation: (a) changes and improvements in the generation and distribution of electricity; (b)

advantages of large scale financing; (c) advantages of consolidated management; (d) peculiar local causes.

Holding and operating companies are one and the same firm. "The unlimited power which those in control of the various systems possess over the financial transactions between the corporations included with them is also dangerous."

On banking control, the special commission says:

"The banking interests have been actuated at times by too great a desire to make large profits rapidly, with the result that unwise expansion, purchase of properties at excessive prices, and exploitation of utilities to sell securities have not infrequently occurred. These evils have been similarly found in the development periods of most large industries, and usually have been corrected by increased competitive financing and legislation. The present tendency of modern banking is toward harmonious working agreements among the larger financial institutions. Banking groups now finance utilities previously financed by one banker. This associated financing is partially due to the larger amounts of capital needed in the industry, as well as to the desire of the individual bankers to scatter their risks. The danger of domination of the systems by larger scale financing is very apparent and the great importance of the investment banking houses must be recognized."

This pronouncement in rates is made:

"In general, however, it may be said that in the electric field, the rates for domestic lighting, where there is no check by competition, tend to be unduly high in comparison to charges for other kinds of service, particularly the supply of power to large consumers. The domestic lighting rates are those which touch the largest number of customers and are the chief source of popular dissatisfaction. It must be emphasized, however, that unduly low domestic rates may induce unduly high power rates. While power rates directly affect a smaller and less vocal element in the community they are, nevertheless, of vital importance to industrial welfare. In the last resort the question is one of a fair adjustment, but there has been a tendency to place too heavy a burden on the domestic consumer."

"In Worcester and Cambridge reductions in the domestic lighting rates were secured by the department, although opposed by the operating companies. These companies have, nevertheless, found it profitable, to carry on business under the reduced rates. This in itself is some indication that rates may be too high in other places."

Quality is the life of conversation; and he is as much out who assumes to himself any part above another, as he who considers himself below the rest of society. Familiarity in inferiors is sauciness; in superiors it is condescension; neither of which are to have being among companies, the very word implying that they are to be equal. When, therefore, we have extracted the company from all considerations of their equality or fortune, it will immediately appear that, to make it happy and polite, there must nothing be started which shall discover that our thoughts run upon any such distinctions. Hence it will arise that benevolence must become the rule of society, and he that is most obliging must be most diverting.—Richard Steele.

# War-Time Powers Needed to Solve Unemployment

By Hon. DAVID I. WALSH, U. S. Senator, Massachusetts

It gratifies me beyond the expression of language to receive such a hearty commendation of my public service from the one man, above all others in the United States of America, who has a right to speak in the name of the working people of our beloved country. To know that I have merited by my humble efforts the appreciation of the men and women of your great organization is not only gratifying but it is inspiring, for if I have ever entertained any ambition about what verdict should be rendered upon my public service it was the ambition that the common man and woman in America should see in my words and in my deeds a sympathy and a devotion for their common welfare under the flag of our country.

I want to express my appreciation of the assistance, co-operation and aid which has come to me in the performance of my public duties in Washington from the able and conscientious leaders of your organization, first of all, Mr. Green, from Mr. Morrison, from your executive officers whose devotion to your cause and whose untiring efforts in the performance of their duties as representatives of a great body of American citizens to present your views on these problems of government that affect your welfare. I want to express my commendation and to say to you that as one who knows that they have been faithful to their duties, and I know that some of the things which have been done for the welfare of the working people have been due to their efforts in behalf of labor.

## Every Interest Well Organized

You are the representatives of a great body of men and women, not merely those who are enrolled in the membership of your organization, but the millions outside whose lives are necessarily devoted to toil, endless toil. They have a right to have organized effort put forward in behalf of their welfare in shaping the destinies and the future policies of our country. Nearly every other interest in this country is so well organized and so ably financed that the best of legal talent, that the power of presentation to every avenue of publicity is open to them; but the millions of men and women have a right to look to you and do look to you for the championing of those policies and principles which will prevent further usurpation of your inalienable rights.

And how little they ask of our Government! Sometimes I think that the only cry that comes up from the millions of men and women who toil and who are far away from the place where policies of government are shaped is, "Leave us alone, don't exploit us, don't rob us, don't deprive us of our inalienable rights." Sometimes I think the greatest fight we can make in America is to prevent legislation against our interests and to our disadvantage.

My thought is, and an organization like this emphasizes it, to urge upon us the importance of organization. No better illustration of the necessity of organized effort is apparent than an examination of the long, steady, constant, never-ending fight of labor for a living wage, for reasonable conditions of employment, for a reasonable share in the equal opportunities of life. It has been through organized effort that success and progress have been made, and as a friend of your movement I would urge you, the leaders in these causes, to go back to your people more determined than ever to impress upon them that this is an age of mass production,

**This frank, brilliant attack upon economic ills brought delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention to their feet time and again.**

and unless labor is mass producing in its organization it cannot keep pace with the progress that labor should continue to make in America.

There are many problems that I would like to discuss with you today, that I think are of particular importance at this hour. Un-



SENATOR WALSH  
Massachusetts

doubtedly you have given them very serious consideration yourselves, but there are two questions that I particularly want to speak about. First is the question of unemployment. You will pardon me if I am personal. Mr. Green and Mr. Morrison will confirm what I have said. I have talked for more than four years in the United States Senate about the problem of unemployment. In every session of the Congress I have called attention to the growing importance of this problem. I saw it years ago in my state when the depression in the textile industry commenced. It is not a depression of the present year, it has been a depression for at least four years, if not longer.

My criticism of my Government is not so much that it has not found a solution, my criticism of my government is that it has been indifferent, to put it moderately, if not positively unwilling to recognize facts. There can be no relief or remedy for any cause unless the facts are known and admitted first of all.

## An Effort to Unionize

Two things I have exacted during this long discussion, and again and again called for it from those in positions of high responsibility. It was, first, an open, honest, candid state-

ment of what the conditions were and in what direction we were moving in the way of unemployment, and, secondly, an expression of sympathy. It is the least a public official can do, to say, "I am sorry, it is regrettable, it is deplorable." That is the least that can be expected of our government. My criticism is that those we ought to expect sympathy from, those from whom we ought to expect an honest expression as to the actual conditions have not given it. There has been a constant attempt to minimize them and brush them aside. I think that is a more serious indictment than that nothing has been done to change conditions.

How can the unemployment problem be solved? There is only one man in American life who can solve the unemployment problem. It cannot be solved in the middle of unemployment, suddenly and quickly. Our country in time of war emergency gives unlimited powers and unlimited qualities of leadership and direction to the man who is charged with the destinies of our country. In war he can appeal to the Congress for almost any conceivable power and receive it. There is always a time when men forget partisanship when emergencies arise in our beloved country. Just as we look to the commander in peace to direct and guide and lead us and tell us what he wants to do in time of war, I ask for that same leadership, for that same program, for that same enthusiasm in a domestic emergency that is just as bad as war, unemployment.

My dear friends, I am speaking frankly and I am not speaking personally. I am trying to discuss and present this question in a broad and large aspect and tell you what I think of the manner of solving this problem, regardless of party and regardless of person.

## Hunger, Pain, Sorrow, Death

Unemployment! What is worse? What are the awful consequences of want, death, disease, famine, poverty? Unemployment. Poverty, yes; debilitation, yes; disease, yes; and there is in addition under-nourished children, suffering from cold, suffering from want of food, fathers disheartened and discouraged, mothers whose hearts are breaking. Is there anything worse in America than the war of unemployment that strikes at the very foundation of love and hope and cheer in the human breast? Have we an emergency? Can it be said there is no unemployment? Isn't there some place in our government where one voice must speak, where there must be behind that the power and enthusiasm of our heartfelt desire to remedy the pestilence against which he seeks a remedy? Only through the statesmanship and the leadership of the one man in this country who is entrusted with the responsibility to protect us in the hour of emergency can we get relief.

When there is no sympathy there, when there is an attempt to say it cannot last, that it is exaggerated, when that condition exists there can be no planning, there can be no developing of a statesmanlike policy that will seek to remedy this situation. My friends, the time to remedy the problem of unemployment is not in the midst of unemployment, only that it is a happy time to concentrate attention upon the disastrous consequences of the policy of unemployment, it is a happy time to call public men's attention to the problem and ask for a remedy, but unemployment should be a policy of prevention. Just

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# Unemployment With its Evils is Not Inevitable

By Hon. ROBERT F. WAGNER, U. S. Senator, New York

FANCIFUL economies, fantastic theories become glaringly irrelevant and incongruous in this setting of men accustomed to handle without gloves the rough hewn blocks of modern existence. Particularly now in the sober atmosphere of the current depression the actualities of the wage earners' problem emerge more clearly than ever.

At all times the worker is subjected to the doubled barreled insecurity arising out of the instability of business in general and possible arbitrary conduct of his employer in particular. He is the first to feel the shock of depression. A good portion of that shock he is expected to absorb. Individually he could never bargain for a more reasonable division of the burden of this risk nor could he effectively negotiate for a greater share of the benefits of profitable production as they occurred. The whole history of the labor movement is studded with its efforts to change that condition and to obtain for the wage earner greater security through the stabilization of his job and the organization and improvement of his relationship to his employer.

How far have we gone in accomplishing these ends? The answer to this question is bound up with the story of unemployment on one side and the labor injunction on the other, and it is to those subjects, therefore, that I take the liberty of calling your attention today.

## Complacency Must Go

Twenty-five hundred years ago the Prophet Jeremiah found fault with the statesmen of his day who had a ready remedy for every public ailment in the denial of its existence, who cried persistently "Peace, peace," when there is no peace." Human nature has continued apparently unchanged in these two and a half thousand years. The statesmen of our day are addicted to the identical habit of reporting, "Conditions are fundamentally sound." The prevention of unemployment has suffered much from this attitude of mind. It is impossible to talk of prevention without calling attention to the condition to be prevented, but to speak of business depression, to admit of its existence or to warn of an impending decline involves exposure to the charge that one enjoys talking of calamity.

I am not blind to the value of optimism and buoyancy of spirits and I derive no pleasure in painting a dark picture of economic conditions.

However, if the occurrence of unemployment is ever to be prevented then at least those in position of authority and responsibility must be willing to face the true facts. Furthermore I have faith in the capacity of our people to master their difficulty, to solve their problems, to overcome the obstacles in the way of a fuller and better life and I therefore believe that if our attention could only be kept focused long enough upon the problem, the inventive genius of our people would supply the solution. Such has not been our practice in the past. After a depression we were wont to forget the privations that we had suffered. When the pendulum swung towards prosperity few were willing to risk the unpopularity of warning that we must prepare for its return. Fewer still were willing to listen to such unpleasant forebodings. And so interest in the subject has waxed during adversity and waned with

**It took labor a long time to smash the myth that unemployment was due to individual workman's shortcomings. Now must die the myth that unemployment is inevitable and can not be remedied.**



SENATOR WAGNER

the recovery. Such spasmodic attention has proved insufficient for this all embracing problem. We must deal with it day in and day out whether business be on the rise or decline, if we would achieve any measure of control over the tides of industrial activity.

An old fashioned concept long discredited has made its appearance in the business bulletins of the past few months, a concept that had in the cheerful days before the depression been dismissed from our thinking. I refer to the revival of the belief that there is a certain inevitability about unemployment; that indeed it is a desecration of the laws of nature to attempt to prevent it. This is a weak and submissive

doctrine unworthy of a courageous people. It is a false and pernicious doctrine which would condemn a large proportion of our people to aimless and unintelligible alternation of work and idleness. It cannot be and the evidence is against such a proposition that the availability of work will forever defy organization. After all it is primarily intelligent organization which can convert demoralizing unemployment and idleness into worthwhile, character-building leisure.

The present depression has provided the stage for the re-appearance of the old and well known characters. There is the economist who explains the decline by the scarcity of gold; the business booster who charges it to our depressed psychology; the international statesman who blames it on the Russians and the moralist who piously comforts himself with the thought that adversity is good for character. Such idle theorizing accomplishes nothing.

## Great Social Evil

No one who has actually seen the blighting effects of protracted unemployment on character would give it this smug benediction. Undernourished children, overworked mothers, rebellious and tired men do not constitute a society capable of developing nobility of character and spiritual happiness.

It took us a long time to get rid of the notion that unemployment was largely a matter of the personal fault of the working man. It took the workmen an equally long time to realize that business depression was not the result of the personal fault of his employer. For many years now we have regarded unemployment as a grave national problem beyond the power of any single individual or any single industry to cope with alone. Beyond the point of this realization we have scarcely moved. True enough the small social workers' meetings where these matters were once debated have grown in size and risen in dignity into Presidential conferences. Practically, however, we are still in the academic and laboratory stage. A few private attempts at stabilization have been undertaken with marked success. Here and there we come across a single trade that has endeavored either to regularize its activities or at least to minimize the ravages of its instability. These are exceedingly worthwhile ventures but they affect only a minute fraction of our working population. From the point of view of the wage earners generally, very little progress, if any, has been made in assuring them greater certainty in the continuity of work. In fact I should not be surprised if careful research were to find that the threat of unemployment is nowadays a more real cause of fear and apprehension than ever before. The rapid pace of modern industry with its relatively greater mobility, its more frequent reorganization of method, its readier adoption of technological improvements, its greater sensitiveness to international conditions—all of these factors multiply the risk of the loss of work.

Furthermore as a result of other factors a greater proportion of our people are today counted as employees than ever before. The growing size of the industrial unit, the numerous mergers, the drift of

(Continued on page 659)

# Philadelphia Enters on New Era of Expansion

**W**HEN an old city brings itself up to date, electrical workers are usually potent in the process. Electrical installation is an important part of modernization of any kind—whether of a cottage or a city. And in the ancient city of Philadelphia electrical workers contributed greatly to municipal ease and comfort, in the recent hundred-million dollar transportation improvement program.

The narrow streets of Philadelphia have presented some mighty traffic problems to its swarm of busy citizens, for Bill Penn and his buddies didn't allow for parking space when they laid out the town. Consequently, everybody, whether he has a car or not, rides the electric lines to and from work. There isn't even room in the downtown section for surface cars. Therefore the most efficient of subway systems has recently been completed.

The new subway is said to be one of the finest pieces of underground railway construction in the world. Extending from Olney Avenue to South Street, it has a total length of six and one-half miles. Every modern comfort and convenience are provided, with good ventilation, ample light, bright color and cleanliness particularly well taken care of.

The electrical installation naturally was a problem of major importance, involving not only motive power but the pleasure of passengers as well. The W. V. Pangborne Company had charge of the work, which was performed by members of Local No. 98. Plans were prepared under the direction of the city's transit department, whose director is H. M. Van Gelder, electrical engineer.

## Big Electrical Job

The job, which was noteworthy in many ways, extended from September, 1927, to June, 1930, and included installation of equipment in four substations, car and inspection shops, administration building, the entire cable system, the lighting system throughout and a contract for 14 motor driven sump pumps, with piping, etc. The electrical contracts totaled \$1,300,000 during this period.

Not only the vast amount of work, but the quality of it is impressive. Both the company and the workers are proud of the job, the company officials publicly stated that "we believe the electrical installation in the Broad Street Subway is equal to the best that is obtained on private work by contractors working on non-competitive basis." City officials, taxpayers, architects, engineers, builders and others who are interested in good construction are invited to come and see for themselves.

The cable installation alone represented a huge job, requiring much special equipment and intelligent workmanship. Approximately 380,000 feet of multiple conductor control and telephone cable were installed. Some of the material contracts kept factories humming, one order to a manufacturer totalling \$190,000, one of the largest orders for cable ever placed by an electrical contractor.

## 25 Tons of Bus Copper

Three substations spaced approximately two miles apart were built on North Broad Street. Each was equipped with two converters with space for future units as required. Each converter is rated at 3,000 k. w. normal with an overload rating of 8,000 k. w. for three minutes, the highest rating ever obtained on a 60 cycle 600 volt converter. Batteries of switch boards and breakers were installed. Approximately 25

**Like other eastern cities the colonial streets are ill-adapted to modern traffic and commerce. Philadelphia is building subways and new terminals.**

tons of bus copper work was used in the three stations. All fabrication of bus work and support was done by the electrical workers on the job.

Of particular interest to the engineer is the Substation No. 7, at 408 South Juniper Street, the first large mercury arc rectifier station in Philadelphia. Only 52 days after the first piece of material was placed on the job, the station went into regular operation without the necessity of any temporary equipment or connections. The workmanship and co-operation displayed by members of Local No. 98 on this job called forth a public tribute by the Pangborne company.

"We were once told by one of the largest builders in this country that the three essentials in the satisfactory outcome of large contracts are: good workmanship, speed and co-operation.

"Considering the size of the contract (approximately \$150,000), the unusual and complicated nature of the switchboards and other equipment, and the small space in which the

large number of men had to work, there is no doubt that extraordinary speed was made. This was possible only through the best of co-operation between the different departments of our company, the manufacturers of equipment and the electrical division of the transit department.

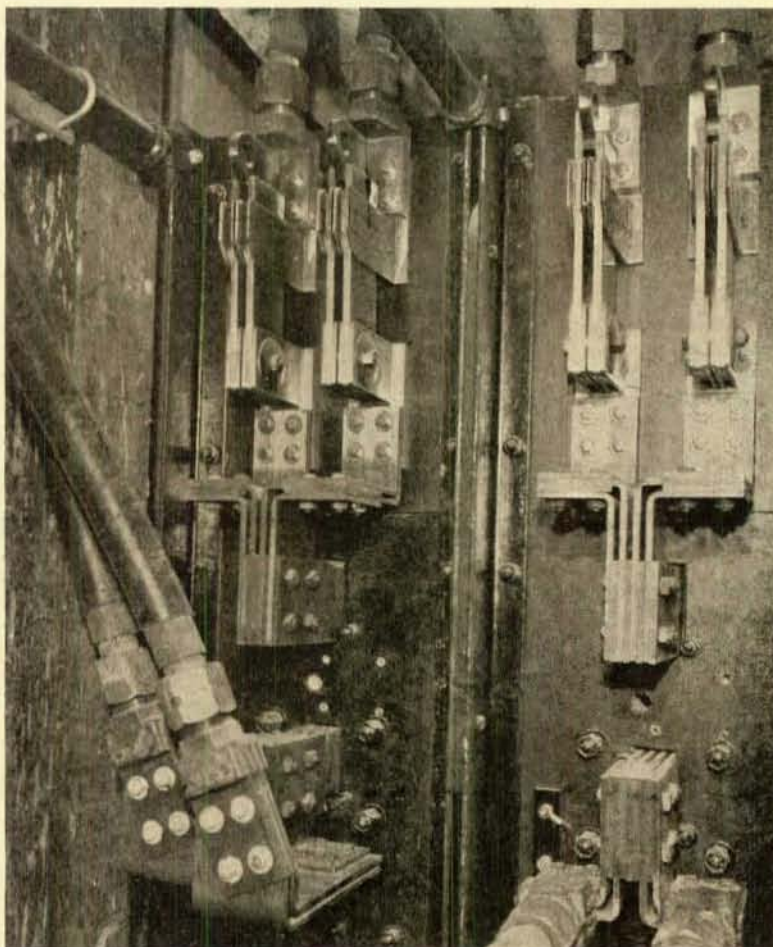
## Work Diverse and Complicated

"As for the workmanship, it can be appreciated only by an actual inspection."

Foundation for the metal clad switchgear, high and low tension connections to the rectifiers, all switchboards, bus bars, cable, conduit, supporting racks, and all other electrical details were furnished and installed by the contractors and union workmen. All bus bars and supports were fabricated on the job by the electricians, adding to the speed and neatness of the job.

Lighting the subway stations and platforms provided another sizeable job. Enameled steel reflectors of different sizes and shapes and special fixtures were used. The regular lighting-circuits are 125 volts a. c. and emergency lighting is provided by a 600-volt d. c. circuit, using five lamps in series. Thus 125-volt lamps are used throughout so they can be used on either a. c. or d. c. circuits.

Two 4,600-volt, three-phase lighting feeders extend the full length of the subway, one on each side. At each station on each side of the subway there is a transformer



REAR OF ONE OF THE FEED-IN CIRCUIT BREAKER PANELS IN THE PHILADELPHIA SUBWAY JOB. THESE WERE INSTALLED IN A NARROW MANHOLE. THE CIRCUIT BREAKERS ARE ELECTRO-PNEUMATICALLY OPERATED AND CONTROLLED FROM SUBSTATIONS.



CABLE SPLICERS AT WORK.

single phase transformer and distribution switches, subway type oil circuit breaker, single phase transformer and distribution switchboard. Each switchboard has an automatic throw over device for transferring the lighting load from one power source to the other in case of trouble in the feeder in use.

Another contract was for furnishing and installing 14 motor-driven centrifugal sump pumps in six stations. This job included alterations to existing pump rooms, pipe, fittings, valves, foundations and iron work. Also maintenance and operation of the temporary pump installation used during the construction of the subway. The motors 600 volts d. c. compound wound and the controllers are arranged for either hand operation or automatic control from float switches.

#### GERMAN CITY HAS TANK FULL OF HEAT

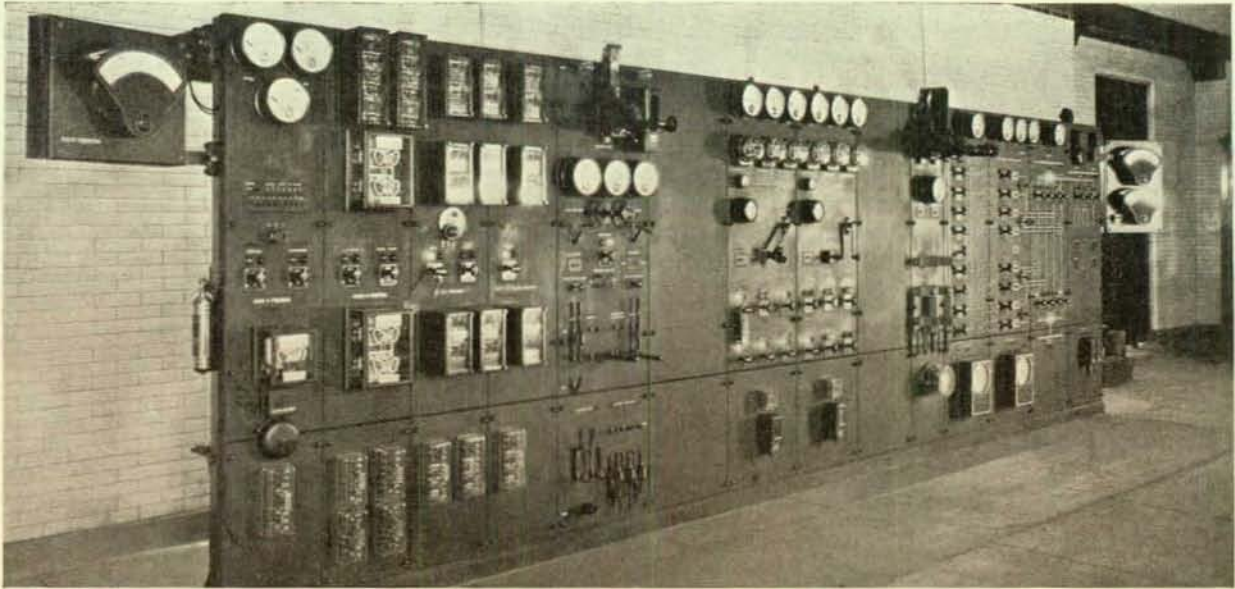
A tank full of heat, collected when convenient during the night or when there is no great demand for steam boiler capacity for other purposes and then doled out to customers during the day as heat is called for, is the latest device of the Electricity Works at Hamburg, Germany, to increase the efficiency and cheapen the cost of their service. This company not only supplies electric current as heat is called for, is city but also fur-

nishes heat to nearby office buildings, hotels and other structures, in the form of hot water. Demand for electric power is greatest during the day and in the evening, when motors must be operated and when electric lamps are most used. These same daytime and early evening hours also bring the greatest demands for heat, since offices and dwellings then must be kept warmer than during the night. Accordingly, like nearly all companies supplying either heat

or electricity, the Hamburg Works found themselves pressed both for heat and for power in the daytime but with much idle equipment during the latter part of the night. To even up this condition so that boilers can run efficiently twenty-four hours a day, engineers now have built a great tank of welded steel, holding nearly 3,000 tons of water and insulated on the outside so that hot water stored in this tank cannot cool off. During the night boiler power will



NORTHERN TERMINAL OF THE SUBWAY REPAIR SHOP, INSPECTION SHOP, ENTRANCE BUILDING AND STORAGE BUILDING ARE LOCATED HERE.



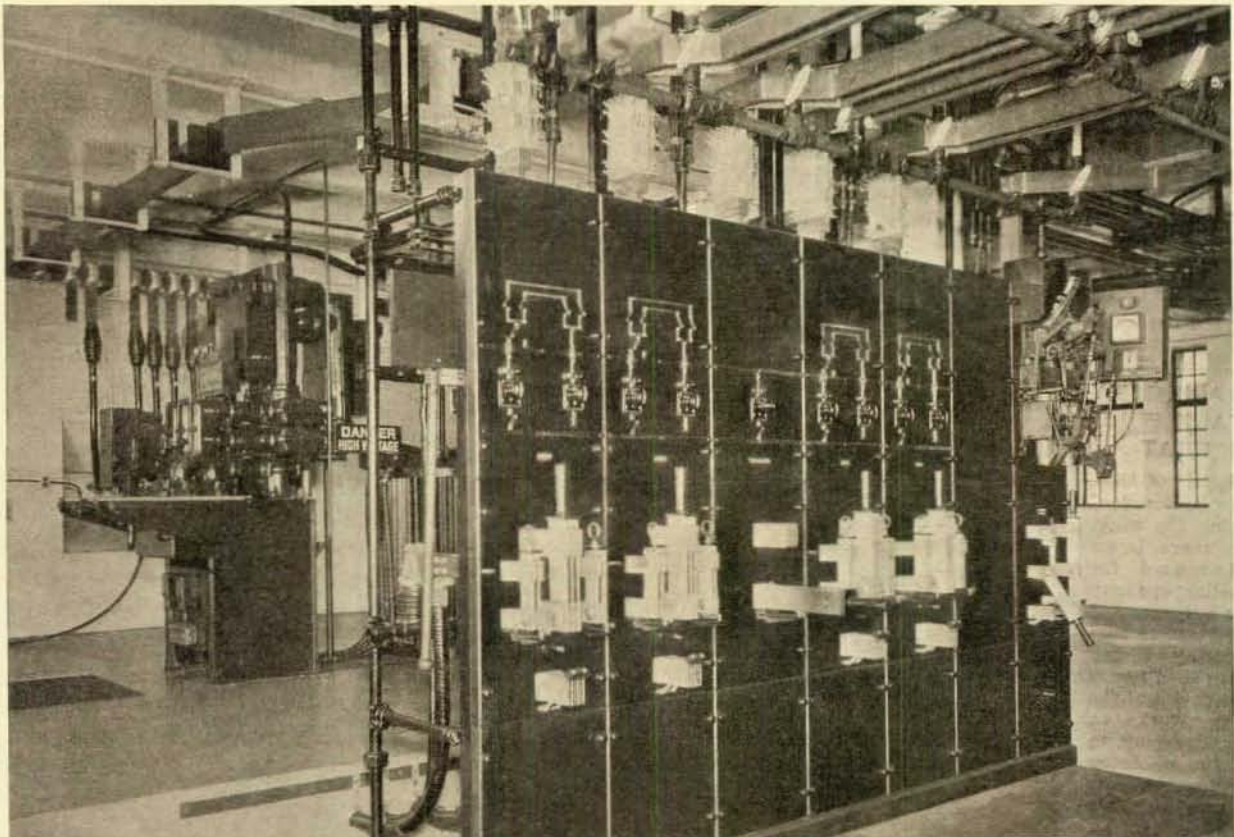
MAIN CONTROL BOARD IN ONE OF THREE IDENTICAL SUBSTATIONS, ALL LOCATED ON NORTH BROAD STREET.

be used to heat water for storage in this tank. During the day the boilers will be used to run steam turbines, producing the electric power then in demand, while the heat which customers also demand at those hours will be drawn off from the storage tank in the form of hot water stored up the night before.

Beauty is an all-pervading presence. It unfolds to the numberless flowers of the spring; it waves in the branches of the

trees and in the green blades of grass; it haunts the depths of the earth and the sea, and gleams out in the hues of the shell and the precious stone. And not only these minute objects, but the ocean, the mountains, the clouds, the heavens, the stars, the rising and the setting sun, all overflow with beauty. The universe is its temple; and those men who are alive to it can not lift their eyes without feeling themselves encompassed with it on every side. Now, this beauty is so precious, the enjoyment it gives so refined and pure, so congenial

without tenderest and noblest feelings, and so akin to worship, that it is painful to think of the multitude of men as living in the midst of it, and living almost as blind to it as if, instead of this fair earth and glorious sky, they were tenants of a dungeon. An infinite joy is lost to the world by the want of culture of this spiritual endowment. The greatest truths are wronged if not linked with beauty, and they win their way most surely and deeply into the soul when arrayed in this their natural and fit attire.—W. E. Channing.



FRONT VIEW OF D. C. FEEDER SWITCHBOARD. IN THE REAR MAY BE SEEN METAL CLAD SWITCH UNIT CONTROLLING 4,600-VOLT EMERGENCY FEEDER. ALSO OUTGOING 600-VOLT NEGATIVE CABLES.

# Fatigued Hands Rested with Creative Tasks

By MABEL LESLIE, Director, The Art Work Shop

"I WENT in with nothing and came out thinking," said a woman milliner to a friend as she walked down the stairs after her first visit to The Art Workshop. The Workshop is located in the heart of the factory and retail trade in midtown Manhattan, New York City. This new kind of workshop for women employed in industry seeks to provide opportunity for women and girls who work in monotonous occupations to do something creative with hands and with minds in the spare hours outside their working places. And so The Workshop is a place for the creative use of leisure time. It is an active place, but active in an ordered, concentrated quiet that is unknown in the hurly burly of the modern work place or in the subways, elevated trains, busses or streets of the hustling, scurrying, crowding life that is lived in New York.

Here is quiet that is peace. Here is production which is beauty and satisfaction. Here, for a few evening hours each week, the mind and body of the worker is re-created through the satisfaction of original creation. Sometimes imperfect, oftentimes unfinished, but every product unlike all the others, every product its creator's own brain child; design, craftsmanship, beauty for one object—which will not be turned into the maws of the repetitive mass production machinery. The Workshop is not a school. Workers who have no previous training may experiment with their talents under the guidance of an experienced faculty. There are no lectures; no lessons to get. There are no art objects around The Workshop walls to copy; there are no stereotyped form of letters or set standards for poetry, prose, drama, pantomime, or pageantry. Each student brings the subjects for her work from her life experiences.

## Modeling, Writing, Handicraft

What are your secret, buried dreams of life? To draw, to paint great sheets of radiant color, to design in forceful black and white, to write all the surging ideas which come as the machinery whirs or the hammers clang, to stir the imagination and paint in vivid telling words the life of labor to those who will not or cannot understand, like the clerk who wrote:

I am inspiration!  
I inspire men to love  
And wake others to knowledge,  
Induce others to falsehood;  
I am the double face creature  
Who laughs in the daytime  
And cries at night;  
Sings in the daytime  
And broods at night.  
I am inspiration!

The world is made for life in its fullest measure. Life lived between work places and the movies is not full. It may be crowded. There is a difference.

The Workshop Writing Table provides a unique opportunity for creation. Here the worker can use elusive, expressive words for the thoughts that come crowding in—romantic, bitter, constructive, strong,

**The Art Workshop—Education for Life—is a movement, directed by a woman member of the electrical workers' organization. It seeks to supplement machine production with creative pursuits.**



MABEL LESLIE

Director of Art Shop. Miss Leslie has been a member of Electrical Workers Union, first in the manufacturing, then in the telephone field.

pointed words. Wrote a dressmaker:

It's the white collar slave that is good looking  
Not the teacher,  
The preacher,  
Or the wise woman;  
It's the white collar slave, with blue eyes,  
Blond curled-up lashes,  
His long finger nails polished pink,  
Pointed at me.



THESE WORKERS ARE LAYING A BASIS FOR A FICTION BASED ON WORKERS' EXPERIENCES.

It's the white collar slave that is good looking.

There is The Workshop Theatre where imagination runs riot. The group create their own dramatic "situations," build their own "behavior problems" from the rich experiences of life.

Simple scenes, not previously rehearsed, are presented as "acting patterns." A girl is fired, breaks the news at home. Another joins the union, her first dramatic moment. A picket line is portrayed. The crowded subway ride is enacted realistically. An attempt is made to show important episodes in life that others may better understand the worker's problems. This is raw material for labor drama—a powerful weapon when properly used.

## Painting and Drama Used

The Workshop Art members are drawing in oils and water colors; designing block print patterns; modeling in clay—heads, hands, animals, people. Copper, silver, gold are fashioned into beautiful boxes, trays, bowls, pendants, bracelets, or rings after original designs.

The changing world brings new social conditions and with them new needs. Forty years ago a settlement house carried on its welfare work on New York's crowded East Side. There the first public bath was opened; the first little girls' club in the world was organized; the first public playground on the lower East Side was the paved back yard of the settlement house. This was College Settlement, pioneer of social settlements in America.

A pioneer 40 years ago this organization retained the vitality and had the foresight to understand the newer industrial problems. One problem, often discussed, was the use of leisure time in these days of shorter working hours. Economists and sociologists say that Americans are becoming a nation of passive onlookers. We watch the movies, the baseball or football game, the play. Brains dulled by a day of monotonous machine tending are reluctant to force fatigued bodies further than the radio or the neighboring movie. Life becomes restricted, imagination has no nourishment. We are bored, restless, dissatisfied.

The Art Workshop is the first organization devoting its whole effort to consciously direct energy to channels of constructive recreation based on the needs of today's workers. At

The Workshop eyes are brighter, ears are sharper, for the every day sights take on a new meaning—"all the world's a stage," to be used as "copy" for those who would drink of life in its fuller meanings. Shorter work hours release the body from physical bondage. Higher wages provide more physical comforts. But physical well-being is only the first step towards the things workers want for themselves and for their families.

Mr. L. P. Jacks, the  
(Continued on page 652)

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Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
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No. 11

**No Retreat** Disaster tests the mettle of men. It tests the mettle of nations; of social groups. Just now the present business depression has seized a certain section of the banking world with icy hands of fear. The only solution they can see for hard times is retreat. They cry for a return to primitive economics. Reduce wages. Lower the standard of living. Curtail credit. Hide money away in dark corners. Smash unions, and return to the day of the family stocking bank, and the barter of wampum money. It was to this group that President Hoover addressed a certain portion of his Cleveland speech—so good that it is too bad that it was missed in the general gloom, and pre-election noise.

"It appears from the press that some one suggested in your discussion that our American standards of living should be lowered. To that I emphatically disagree. I do not believe it represents the views of this association. Not only do I not accept such a theory, but on the contrary the whole purpose and ideal of this economic system which is distinctive of our country is to increase the standard of living by the adoption and constantly widening diffusion of invention and discovery amongst the whole of our people. Any retreat from our American philosophy of constantly increasing standards of living becomes a retreat into perpetual unemployment and the acceptance of a cesspool of poverty for some large part of our people."

Good it will be if business men hold this statement before their eyes during the coming dark months of continued depression.

**As Man to Man** Letters to this office indicate that our locals are moving through the dreary months of the depression with high morale. They are proving that they are unionists; that they know the value of co-operation and comradeship. Many have made provision for relief of their own jobless men upon a sympathetic and intelligent basis. They are making needed sacrifices. Nearly all understand that depressions represent the economic set-up out of control, and they have not taken to grumbling, and to poisonous and useless attacks upon their officers for conditions which can not now be helped. This means that ours is a real organization of men, and not a mere collection of self-seeking local units.

The fact that we all have still a number of hard months to face prompts us to point out two evils that are likely to befall men battling a sinister slump. The first is vague, gloomy and unfounded rumors. For instance, on the same day, at this office we received two letters. One was from

a midwestern city. It stated that the local union had just heard that the electrical workers Detroit local was all but wiped out by the depression. The other letter was from Detroit. This letter reported no losses whatever in membership, and actual gains in organization. Rumors tend to spread in evil times. This office tries to keep in touch, and will be glad to answer any and all inquiries in reference to discouraging rumors.

The second evil lies in the ease with which men accept quack remedies, when they are discouraged and hungry. Clacking tongues will be wagging overtime now proving beyond doubt that this or that "ism", this or that "solution" will put bread on the table, and money in the pocket. We wish honestly that economic problems were so easy to solve. But, Brothers, they are not. Economics is not only the dismal science. It is the grim science. It deals with the primitive struggle for bread. And the primitive struggle for bread is hard, under the best of conditions. Don't listen to the golden tongued quack who offers an easy way out. Hard situations mean hard remedies. And nothing, not even Utopia, is a substitute for unionism.

**Always Forward** Several months ago we published in full the story of Georges Claude's attempts to harness the ocean's latent power, and to turn it into electricity. In the midst of preparing that story, news arrived of Dr. Claude's failure, the loss of his expensive equipment, and a long set back to his plans. Then much sooner than expected, a cable from Mantanzas, Cuba, flashed the news that success had perched on his banner. He had extracted enough power from the Gulf Stream to light 40 500-watt bulbs and keep them burning.

Another possibility of getting cheap power from natural features of the earth like rivers or oceans, as Dr. Claude is now attempting to get power from the ocean off the coast of Cuba by aid of a great steel tube sunk to the ocean bottom to bring up cold water, has been suggested by M. C. Raveau to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, the same scientific body to which Dr. Claude first suggested the scheme which he now is carrying out. It also may be possible, M. Raveau believes, to extract power from the fresh waters of rivers as these enter the salty waters of the sea. In the Claude process the idea is to use cold water from near the sea bottom to operate a vacuum condenser which condenses low-pressure steam generated from the warmer surface water by means of this warm water's own heat. This steam is used to turn a turbine and produce electricity; the whole process is being made possible by the availability of the cold water to condense this low-pressure steam in the condenser. A similar difference in boiling and condensation exists, M. Raveau points out, between fresh water and salt water. With both at the same temperature, the fresh water will vaporize more readily. If a tank of salt water and one of fresh water were connected to each other by a pipe and a vacuum or partial vacuum created, water vapor resembling Dr. Claude's low-pressure steam will evaporate from the fresh water tank and condense in the salt water one. This steam may be used, M. Raveau believes, to turn a special type of turbine and thus to generate power.

In the presence of such possibilities, our little bickerings seem littler still. What a world the world of tomorrow may be—that is, if our social sense, our moral stature keeps up with our technical achievements.

### Spins On Silent Wheels

Depression or no depression, the ruthless technological revolution goes forward.

Spins on silent wheels. Not 30 days ago, near Pittsburgh, a new process of making wrought iron, known as the Aston process, was dedicated to commercial uses. The process puts the production of wrought iron on a quantity basis. Under the old hand method, the mill could turn out 5,000 tons of wrought iron a month; with the Aston process, the output will leap to 50,000 tons a month. And—note—under the new method 100 men can produce as much wrought iron as 1,000 men did under the old. Already the management is looking for new jobs for the picturesque puddlers. Inasmuch as there were only 5,000 puddlers in the United States in 1920, it is likely that there will be none in 1940. The puddler (Secretary of Labor Davis' trade) along with the blacksmith and the glass blower, all ancient and honorable crafts, is disappearing under the flail of scientific production.

How rapidly machine technology develops. Three years ago when we first began to write about it in this JOURNAL, we were looked at askance as if we were talking about the fantastical. Now machine displacement of men is on everybody's tongue. The school boy has learned the phrase technological unemployment, and the man on the street knows his chief competitor. Not only machines, but the physiochemical process displaces men. The revolution proceeds. It moves silently into every department of life.

### "Thirty Years From Now"

Quite in contrast with American Socialists, Bertrand Russell, leading British Socialist, and world-famed philosopher, looks upon the future of American unionism and finds it good. As the A. F. of L. Convention closed in Boston, American critics of the left already had the Federation dead and buried. Not Mr. Russell. Writing in the Virginia Quarterly Review for November, he uttered one exhilarating shout at the potentialities of the American labor movement. Inasmuch as Mr. Russell is rated as an acute observer, not unfamiliar with the United States, and also one of the best informed men in the world on labor conditions in all countries, his opinion is not to be passed by with a mere shrug. His point of view is indicated by these brief excerpts.

"If America continues to restrict immigration it seems probable that within thirty years almost all the foreign elements except the negroes will have been thoroughly assimilated. That will give a new strength and new respectability to the American labor movement. The process will of course, be gradual, and will presumably begin at once; but its completion may be expected to take something like a generation. Thirty years seems, therefore, about the right length of time to allow for it to mature.

"Almost all wage-earners born in America earn quite as much as anyone really needs. Important things are lacking in their lives, but among these, purchasing power is not to be included. They lack liberty, leisure, education, culture, but not material goods. There is therefore not much force in the simple argument of the European proletarian: 'Why should I starve while the millionaire's son lives in luxury?' And this makes it necessary to have a new

philosophy behind the American labor movement if it is to win any sweeping success.

"With the coming of political democracy, it is supposed that everyone had acquired his due share of power, and that unjust discriminations have ceased. Wage-earners will see through this device only when they have learned to understand the part played by economic power (as opposed to political power) in the modern world. This will require a slow education by means of voluntary propaganda; but when once that education has been completed \* \* \* wage earners, however prosperous, will demand the democratization of economic power also. When that time comes the American labor movement will lead the world.

"The American labor movement is still in its infancy as compared with the British movement. But I do not doubt that, in view of the economic development of America, the movement will grow rapidly and will take new forms for which Europe offers no precedent."

We are glad that Mr. Russell spiked one of the great fallacies underlying most criticism of the American labor movement. That is, the fallacy that the American movement is bad because it isn't like England's, or Germany's or Russia's or Timbuctoo's. On that basis, one can find fault with perfection.

### The Double Load

Two speeches at the American Federation of Labor Convention sharply etched the old-new character of our industrial set-up.

These were given by seasoned labor leaders, John P. Frey, Secretary of the Metal Trades Department, and John P. O'Connell, Business Manager of Local No. 33, United Textile Workers of America. Mr. Frey's speech was a scholarly review of the relationship of courts to labor. No one in the movement is more competent than he to speak upon this subject, for he brings wide knowledge, coupled with a massive capacity for indignation, to bear upon a vital problem. He did not let the convention forget that the battle for organization is not yet won in these United States. For fifty years, the Federation has sought to make the union a part of industrial life—and has not succeeded. "Regardless of any other question," he said, "which we may be interested in, regardless of the improvements which should be made to correct many unfortunate conditions, which exist, there is nothing so important as that of first establishing our right as free Americans to trades union organization."

The speech of Mr. O'Connell was a vivid story of union co-operative relations at the Naumkeag Mills, which manufacture the Pequot products. Nothing labor has done in its history has been so creditable as the technical job of increasing production, and setting up happy industrial relations in the big mills of Salem. "We have tried to picture that truly co-operative effort for the benefit of all at this mill, where the highest textile wages are paid, where stabilization of employment actuates every move, where old age is not considered a cause of unfitness, and where the fullest expansion on the part of the workers through their union is welcomed," he concluded.

Mr. Frey was dealing with the actualities of the old industry, and Mr. O'Connell with the realities of the new. Both are real. Both operate. Both must be met and met properly. Mr. Frey is right. Labor must never relinquish its fight against the injunction and the yellow dog contract. But somehow the situation won't wait. While labor is fighting for life, it must also make technical contributions to industry.



# WOMAN'S WORK



## THE BIG FALL CLEAN-UP

By Sally Lunn

**M**AYBE you think the title indicates a political article. Well, that kind of a clean-up is fine, but what I had in mind was something different, and since recipes are my line, I'll give you a recipe for what I consider a thoroughly good time. Take one house, one woman, one sunshiny fall day. Add broom, mop, vacuum cleaner, soap, water, chamois, clean cloths and assorted brushes. Mix carefully until done and let simmer in a glow of satisfaction.

To have a thoroughly satisfactory house-cleaning bout, it is necessary to organize everything in advance or when you are ready to start you may find some important ingredient is missing. Plan your tasks so that one will naturally follow another and check your equipment carefully. Don't hurry or fuss but do one room at a time and do it thoroughly.

The first thing to do is to clear everything out of one room—rugs, drapes, pictures, furniture, lamps—get it absolutely bare. Any heavy piece of furniture that can't be moved out of the room should be moved to the middle of the floor and covered with a sheet. I should start in by cleaning the walls. If you do not own a wall brush, cover a broom with an outing flannel cover—old pajamas are excellent. Brush the walls and ceiling with long, overlapping strokes. Smudges on wallpaper may sometimes be removed with a soft rubber eraser, and there are commercial wall paper cleaners on the market said to be very effective. Painted walls, whether flat or gloss finish, may be washed with warm water—but very little soap! Kalsomine, unfortunately, cannot be cleaned in any way that I know of. When it is soiled the only thing to do is to apply a fresh coat.

Next I would do the windows. Have the screens taken down, brushed and laid away in a dry, protected place for the winter. With a small, stiff whisk broom brush the dust off the sills and casings. I believe the easiest way to wash windows is with a chamois skin rung out of water to which a little alcohol, borax, washing soda, ammonia, or kerosene has been added. Wash the window with even, overlapping strokes, and before it has time to dry, polish with a soft linen cloth or absorbent paper—the paper cold cream removers are convenient. The woodwork around windows and doors should be washed at the same time. Painted or enamelled window trim may need a little soap or mild scouring powder, but take care not to injure the finish, especially on enamel.

Walls and windows finished, we naturally progress to the floors. Take your little whisk brush and go around the baseboard, this will get the dust out of the crevices. Then go over the baseboard with a cloth wrung out of warm, soapy water, and polish with a dry cloth. Then brush the radiators, in, out, underneath, behind.

Either the broom or the vacuum cleaner may now be used to remove the dust from the floor, but if you sweep, try not to stir up the dust onto your clean surfaces above. Finish with a dry mop. The subsequent

cleaning depends on the finish of the floor. Oiled floors may be washed with a small amount of water and afterwards wiped with an oily cloth, the oil rubbed well into the floor. Varnished and shellacked floors may be cleaned by hand with a cloth moistened with a few drops of light lubricating oil, or furniture polish. By changing frequently to clean surfaces of the cloth you can remove a good deal of dirt by this method. Waxed floors may be cleaned and brightened by rubbing with a cloth moistened with turpentine, any spots being given particular attention. Then a thin coating of wax paste may be applied and the floor polished with a weighted brush.

Now—presumably—your room is clean. Don't admit anything into it that is not equally clean. While the room is airing, look over your rugs and furniture. If the rugs have been recently cleaned or washed they may be brought in and given a thorough dusting with the vacuum cleaner. Otherwise, spread on the dry grass and beat and sweep until clean. Upholstered furniture, willow and fibre furniture should be well brushed with the whisk broom, preferably out of doors and may be further cleaned with a vacuum cleaner. The wooden parts should be cleaned and polished according to their finish.

When varnished table tops are badly scarred the finish sometimes may be smoothed up by rubbing lightly with a little turpentine or alcohol. This will dissolve some of the varnish and spread it over the scratches. Varnished tables may be waxed and polished, which gives a surface less easily marred.

Leather furniture should be rubbed vigorously with castor oil or leather polish to keep it supple. Wipe off all excess oil with a dry cloth.

Mattresses and springs of beds should be

thoroughly brushed and dusted. The vacuum cleaner attachments are handy for cleaning box springs. And of course all bedding should have a good airing and any soiled blankets or comforters taken out for washing. Dresser drawers and clothes closets should be carefully straightened out and any discarded clothing removed.

Finally, pictures and mirrors may be cleaned up. And now the room can be reorganized. This is a good time to rearrange the furniture into cozy winter groupings and put away summer bric-a-brac. Draperies should be shaken out of doors and glass curtains laundered before replacing at the windows. Parchment lampshades may be dusted with a slightly oiled cloth and pleated lampshades brushed with a soft brush. Electric light bulbs may be washed with soap and water.

Somehow, one of the hardest jobs is getting rid of the junk. Old magazines, letters, half empty boxes of this or that—well, don't let these things into your nice orderly room. Put them away or throw them away—get rid of them now. And perhaps you may feel strong minded enough to discard some ugly article of furniture that you've been moving around and dusting, and hating, for years.

With present day modes of living, and labor saving equipment, house cleaning is not the terror of old because most of us keep our homes quite clean all the time, but what a satisfaction it is to know that the job is done thoroughly! Just concentrate on one room at a time, and then if you are tired when you finish or have other tasks to do, the whole house will not be in a topsy-turvy condition. It is much better to do the house-cleaning gradually and avoid strain—after all, one of a home-maker's main duties is to keep cheerful!

## College Girls Experience Unemployment

The tragic situation of the unemployed girl, unable to find work and at the end of her resources, was brought home with striking clarity to 16 college girls who spent six weeks in industry last summer in order to record their experiences for the national student council of the Y. W. C. A. As they went through the struggle of finding jobs they began to realize something of the weight of fatigue, hunger, insults and fear that weigh down the shoulders of the unprotected, unemployed girl.

Joblessness became something more than a word to these students who felt some part of its bitterness.

Lyndell Brumback, of the University of Nebraska, writes: "Unemployed! It is a word which, before this summer's experience, represented to me merely a category in which certain people were to be placed by virtue of the fact that they were not on any payroll.

"Now the word means tired and aching feet,

worn shoes and hose—burned arms and back—carfare spent in vain—hunger, a feverish and futile tramping to and fro, rebuffs, insults, and the terrific physical and psychological depression which results from all of this.

"To hear the word now brings before me a picture of the little Polish girl I met one morning. \* \* \* She told me how she had looked for work every morning for two months without success. \* \* \* For two hours we went from factory to factory only to be turned away, until at last she left me to go with a man who offered her 'easy money.'

"Or again I see the worn face of a Negro woman who sat beside me one morning in a free employment bureau. She had married at 15, and at 23 she had been deserted and had two children to support. She had done the hardest kind of labor, even before the depression, but for months she had been able

(Continued on page 652)



New! Tweed printed  
corduroy in rich  
brown combined with  
bud green, for the  
jaunty sports suit.  
The collarless neck-  
line with separate  
scarf is smart, too.

All of practical, fashionable  
cotton fabrics—the color-  
ful cotton tweed jumper and  
harmonizing velveteen jacket.  
*Courtesy Cotton Textile Institute*

# Executive Council Allows 31 Pension Requests

THE council convened in regular semi-annual session at International Headquarters, 1200 15th Street, N. W., 9 a. m., September 22, 1930.

Present: F. L. Kelly, G. C. Gadbois, C. F. Oliver, Edward Nothnagle, G. W. Whitford, Charles M. Paulsen, M. P. Gordan, Charles P. Ford, chairman, presiding.

The meeting was called to order and the chairman appointed the following as audit committee: G. C. Gadbois and C. F. Oliver.

The council received an appeal of Local Union No. 588, Lowell, Mass., from a decision of the International President. After reviewing the facts as presented in the case, it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

An appeal was received from Local No. 20, of New York City, for remission of per capita tax. It was moved and seconded that the request be denied. Motion carried.

A communication from the International President, with a copy of his action relative to conditions existing in Hollywood and Los Angeles, was received as information, considered, and filed for permanent record.

A communication from the International President, with a copy of his action relative to conditions in Dallas, Texas, was received as information, considered, and filed for permanent record.

Appeal of Albert S. Shipman, Card No. 382556, of Local Union 52, Newark, N. J., from a decision of the International President, was received. After reviewing the facts in the case as submitted, it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

Appeal of George Lovell, Card No. 373219, of Local Union No. 102, from a decision of the International President, was received. After reviewing the facts as submitted in the case it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

The following applications for pension were placed before the council by the International Secretary, and acted upon favorably:

	Of
R. Lavoie	I. O.
Charles Murphy	I. O.
	L. U.
M. P. Hoy	1
Charles S. Greene	3
Albert W. Huck	3
Neil Peterson	3
A. C. Sullinger	3
Richard S. Thomas	3
Henry A. L. Tiemann	3
H. C. Weissner	3
J. F. Williams	43
George W. Shepherd	52
H. M. Scott	83
E. F. Leeman	103
E. S. Crouch	125
S. G. Clissold	130
William Self	134
Michael McDonough	134
Matt Eddy	134
John G. Buick	134
John Goosherst	134
Frank Hullinger	134
F. P. Knisley	134
Frank R. Labadie	134
Frank E. Lockman	134
W. E. McFadden	134
Frank Mally	134
Charles D. Mills	134
A. Wagner	151
George C. Rost	212
W. S. Tyler	595

## Minutes of Meeting of the International Executive Council

The following applications for pension were filed with the council by the International Secretary, but were not allowed because the applicants either did not meet the qualifications specified by the Constitution, or the papers in the case were incomplete:

	Of
John H. Berkley	I. O.
William M. Jeffreys	I. O.
	L. U.
G. A. Von Schriltz	125
N. A. Matthews	207
A. J. Lundberg	134
Ray Griggs	134

A communication from the Electrical Guild of North America, concerning the status of the National Council on Industrial Relations for the electrical construction industry, received, considered, and by motion duly made, seconded and carried, the contents of the communication were approved and the communication filed for permanent record.

The International President and the International Secretary appeared before the council and reviewed general conditions of interest affecting the organization, and outlined plans of future procedure concerning such conditions.

Business of the council which had been transacted by correspondence since the last regular meeting, was reviewed, and action on same officially endorsed.

The International President, International Secretary, and International Representative Bieretz appeared before the council for the purpose of reviewing matters relating to the trade jurisdiction of the organization.

The audit committee tendered its report, showing examination of the financial affairs of the organization, as covered in the report of W. B. Whitlock, public accountant. It was moved and seconded, that the report of the audit committee be approved and filed. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned.

(Signed) M. P. GORDAN,  
Secretary.

## Industrial Employees Healthy In Old Age

Industry has no use for the old and sickly, or perhaps it is that the old and sickly have no use for industry. In any event, industrial employees not only tend to be healthier than the average population but most of the sickness of these industrial employees is found among the younger age groups. Employees over 40 not only are healthier than persons of the same age in the average population but are healthier than their younger fellow employees. So it appears from statistics analyzed by Mr. Dean K. Brundage, of the United States Public Health Service for the Milbank Memorial Fund of New York City and released recently by that institution. "There is evidence in the age curves of illness," Mr. Brundage reports, "that industrial workers are not representative of the general population from a physical standpoint. Rather, they appear to be, in the main, the flower of the general population in physique and constitution. Between 15 and 50, the age curve of illness in a general population

group was found to mount more rapidly than in a typical industrial group. In the general population the trend is steadily upward from ages 20-24 on; but among the industrial employees the frequency rates, based on disabilities lasting two working days or longer, rose more slowly from age 25 to 40 and then actually declined to about age 60 after which the upward trend was resumed." Weak and sickly persons evidently get out of industrial employment between 25 and 40, leaving only the strong and hardy to continue working, but whether this is because employers get rid of sickly persons or because the sickly quit of their own accord the figures do not disclose.

## Vacuum Tubes May Make Power Lines Worth Extra Millions

Another revolution in the distribution of electric power, bringing it back to direct current instead of alternating current for high-voltage power lines and increasing by many millions of dollars the money value of present power-line equipment, was predicted by Mr. O. H. Caldwell, of New York City, Editor of "Electronics," in a recent address in Chicago before the Western Society of Engineers. The device which will make this possible, Mr. Caldwell predicted, is the vacuum tube; long familiar in radio receivers and now finding hundreds of new uses in industry and science. The first kind of electric current that was used, Mr. Caldwell recalled, was direct current, as generated by batteries or by the first dynamos. Gradually alternating current has replaced this direct current, chiefly for the reason that the voltage of alternating currents can be changed from lower to higher or vice versa by devices called transformers. Transformers will not work with direct current, so alternating current has come to be used almost exclusively for long-distance transmission, where very high voltages are desirable. New types of vacuum tubes promise, Mr. Caldwell said, to remove this handicap of direct current by making it possible to convert this kind of current also from low voltages to high ones. The high-voltage direct current then can be sent over existing power lines in larger quantities and with even less loss than the alternating current now used, so that these lines each will be able to carry from three to six times as much power as now, making them equivalent to two to five new lines and increasing the money value, for example, of a five-million dollar installation to from ten to twenty-five millions.

Life appears to me to be too short to be spent in nursing animosity or in registering wrongs. We are, and must be, one and all, burdened with faults in this world; but the time will come when, I trust, we shall put them off in putting off our corruptible bodies: when debasement and sin will fall from us and only the spark will remain, the impalpable principle of life and thought, pure as when it left the Creator to inspire the creature: whence it came, it will return, perhaps to pass through gradations of glory.

It is a creed in which I delight, to which I cling. It makes eternity a rest, a mighty home; not a terror and an abyss. Besides, with this creed revenge never worries my heart, degradation never too deeply disgusts me, injustice never crushes me too low: I live in calm looking to the end.—Charlotte Bronte.

# ON EVERY JOB

## There's a Laugh & Two

Seems like an age since we heard from a lot of our good old buddies—the Duke, Skorgy, Oggie, Jack Hunter and others, all gentlemen bards and rhymsters. Don't forget, boys, the lamp is still burning in the window.

Irvine, of Local No. 1037, Winnipeg, sends this for the "old jokes home." Thanks a million!

### Lineman's Delight

The job was stringing wire for a farmer's telephone. The sticks, once stout poplar poles, were aged and decrepit. A two-pin cross arm carrying a secondary light circuit decorated said pole. The line went below on side blocks. The lead ran through as nice a field of potatoes as ever gladdened an Irishman's eye.

"Irish" Coll was hanging wire on said pole. The pole, refusing to hold up under the strain of an Irishman viewing a field of potatoes, broke at the ground and down came pole, cross arm, wires, and, of course, "Irish."

Up rushed the gang to find our hero firmly wedged between two rows of "spuds" and the pole on top. Extricating the victim we inquired if he was hurt, to be met with a volley of words not usually used in polite society.

"What's the matter, Bill?"

"I don't give a d— about the pole breaking and letting me down but I've lost me pipe!"

### Parlor Sports

A busy man was using the telephone.

"I want Bank double two, double two," he said.

"Two-two, two-two," repeated the operator, reproachfully.

"All right," said the man patiently, "you get me the number and we'll play trains later on."

ANTHONY OFFERLE,  
L. U. No. 723.

Here's the way one of the Local No. 110 boys of St. Paul feels as the cold bleak blizzards begin to blow, and maybe a lot of others don't agree with him!

### The Cheerful Cuss

I have been bawled out, bawled up, held up, bull-dozed, black jacked, walked on, cheated, squeezed and mooched; stuck for war tax, excess tax, per capita tax, state tax, dog tax, auto tax, and sin tax; liberty bonds, baby bonds, and bonds of matrimony; red cross, green cross, double crossed; asked to help the Society of John the Baptist, G. A. R., Women's Relief Corps, Men's Relief, and stomach relief.

I have worked like h— and been worked like h—, and lost all I had, and part of my future, and because I won't spend or lend all of the little I earn and go beg, steal or borrow, I have been cussed and discussed, boycotted, talked to and talked about, lied to and lied about, held up, robbed and damned near ruined, and the only reason I am sticking around is to see what in h— is coming next.

B. COHEN,  
L. U. No. 110.

An argument for organization, by Abe Glick, one of the Class "C" boys of Local No. 3.

### The Machine Age

The machine is here to stay, and with merciless rage

Discards men day by day. It's our wonderful machine age,

John worked on a job for a decade,  
Conscientious, alert and worthy of trust,  
Applying skill of the highest grade  
And always doing what's right and just.

Then the modern machine came, with its tentacles spread,  
Eliminated the skill of the game, robbing poor John of his butter and bread.

Now he's walking the street,  
Gloomy and blue—  
His home without a chunk of meat,  
And three months' rent due.

Sharing his sorrow, a wife and kiddies two.  
He's lucky if he can borrow the price of a stew.

Cheer up, my lad,  
Here's a remedy to know  
If victory in a battle is to be had  
One must thoroughly study his foe.

Join a labor organization, they'll shorten your work day,  
And without much aggravation, you'll get an increase in pay.

Then only you shall conquer your foe—  
The man devouring machine.  
For, if in the right direction you'll go,  
You're bound to, and must, win!

### The Lightning Fist

There was a sign from Heaven sent,  
A badge—an emblem for to wear;  
For true and loyal workers meant,  
To convey its radiance everywhere.

A lightning fist of power unites,  
In sun-like rays up in the blue;  
A flashing mitt in labor's fights  
To lead on a certain crew.

On banners 'mid a golden spray,  
That good right fist it flashes;  
Glittering spreads a brilliant ray  
On a forward pathway dashes.

A name entwines in shining fetters,  
In a garland of ambrosia laid;  
To clasp the circle of golden letters  
In regal splendor there arrayed.

A pledge of faith it has and hold,  
That master-fist, magnetic true;  
A gift of honor more than gold,  
A crafty body to guide it, too.

It's the I. B. E. W., all together,  
A union from shore to shore;  
Whose name will live forever,  
Till fortune smiles no more.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,  
Local Union No. 39.

### News and Comment

We humbly suggest to the Republican party that they use as their campaign slogan now and until the next Presidential election the phrase, "Hoover the Hill to the Poor House." *Duluth Labor World.*

### When Business Means Business

Al.—I'd like to be a business agent for about three days.

Bob.—Why?

Al.—So I could spend the rest of my life resting up.

JOE,  
L. U. No. 134.

Well, hotsy, totsyl! Here's the Duke back again, and in the nick of time to save the old jokes' homestead. Good old Dukus—just as lively as ever.

### Miniature This and That

Cutting mileage down on golf  
And building a Tom Thumb car  
May be sport for girls and boys,  
But it's taking things too far.

However, this started years ago,  
And didn't happen over night.  
It dates way back to the women,  
When they got their equal right.

Of politics they made a joke,  
And helped to make it dry;  
At the filling stations on the corner  
Now it's gas we buy.

The pies that mother used to make  
Today are miniature;  
And mother's cakes and cookies  
Are now bought at the store.

First the ladies cut their hair,  
And then they cut their skirts;  
Then started in on us poor men—  
Snipped the tails from off our shirts.

Then look at our new apartments—  
Miniature even in that.  
There's more room in a garage today  
Than in a five-room flat.

The bankers have gone miniature,  
Cut the interest to three per cent.  
Then they cut our hourly rate—  
Cut everything but rent.

Look at the size of the bills today—  
They went miniature with our dough.  
But did they cut our taxes?  
Well, they couldn't do that, you know!  
THE DUKE,  
L. U. No. 245.

Another good crack from William Mitten-dorf, of L. U. No. 212. Many thanks, Bill.

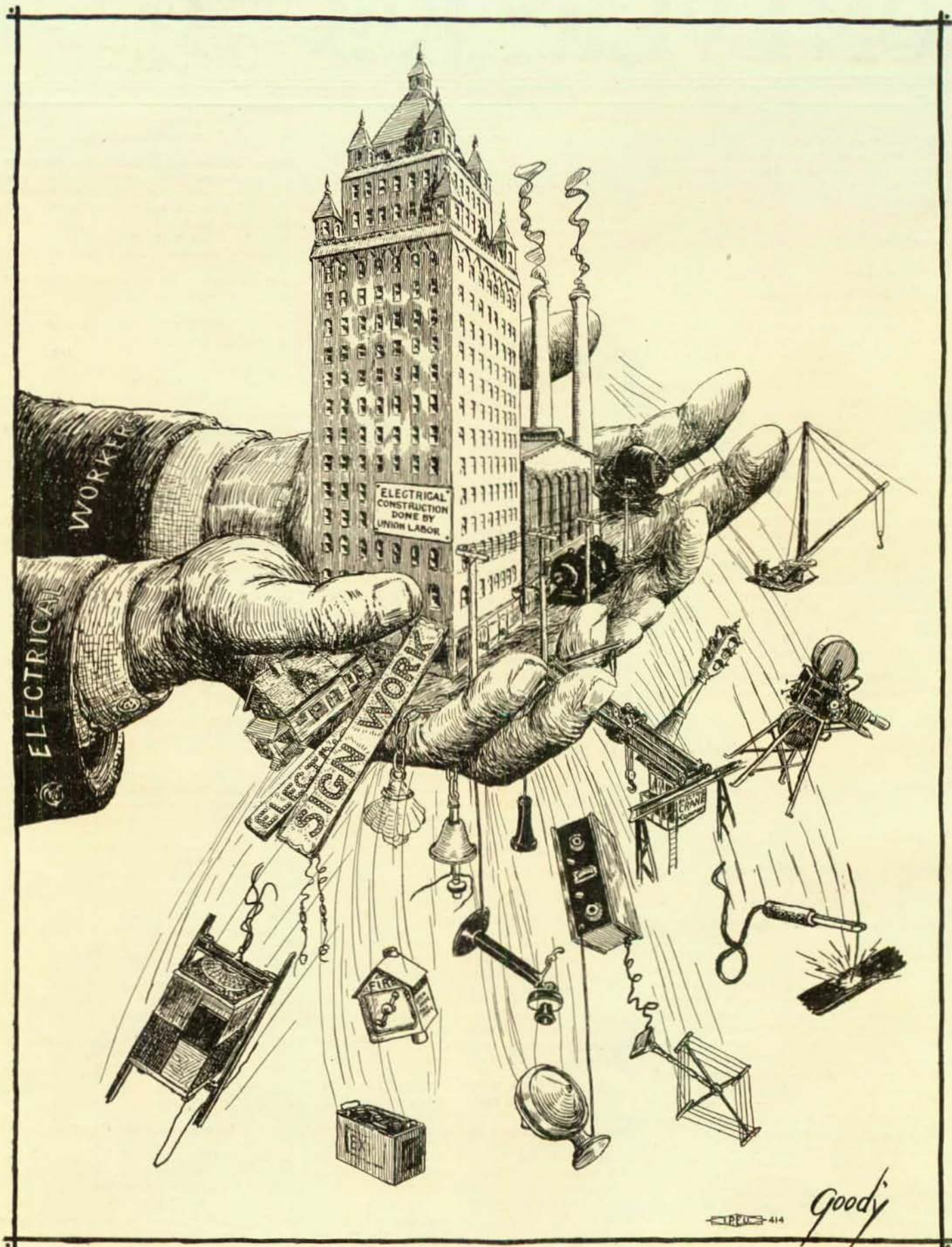
### How About Used Cars?

Please now don't  
Become confused,  
A match is useless  
Once it's used.

Which reminds us we might have a miniature pomes contest.

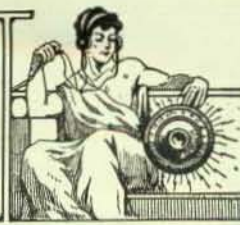
## HE NEEDS A FIRM GRASP

Drawn for Electrical Workers' Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin





# RADIO



## STONE CONTROL THE KEYNOTE OF 1930 RADIO

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member A. I. E. E. Member I. R. E.

**T**HE outstanding feature of the set offered during the 1930-31 radio season is tone control. In fact, outside of a few minor refinements, there is little else new but the introduction of the tone control in most of the standard radio sets. Peculiarly enough, tone control is by no means a new idea from the engineering standpoint, but it is a decidedly new idea so far as merchandising goes.



CLAROSTAT TONE CONTROL FOR RADIO RECEIVERS SHOWING THE WIRE CORD WITH WHICH IT IS ATTACHED TO THE RECEIVER.

Tone control is nothing more than a means of shunting or by-passing more or less of the higher frequencies before they can reach the loud-speaker. For years past, radio experimenters have been using tone control as a means of lowering the fundamental pitch of their loud speakers, particularly during severest static interference, so as to reduce the intensity of the noisy background. The usual method has been to place small fixed condensers, of capacities ranging from .02 down to .005. These small mica condensers, shunted across the input to the loud speaker, have served to mellow or mute the loud speaker rendition, making it less susceptible to severe static interference. Also, since many of the earlier loud speakers were of the high pitched form type, it was desirable to reduce the high frequency response and obtain a more pleasing rendition. When the first dynamic loud speaker came into existence, its designer sought a deep, mellow effect, eliminating the necessity of a tone control. The public had been so accustomed to the shrill rendition of earlier loud speakers, that it was immediately fascinated by the deep bass of the new dynamic speakers. However, those earlier dynamic speakers failed to include sufficient high frequencies properly to reproduce speech and such music as crisp sparkling dance and march tunes—which require the inclusion of the higher frequencies. Therefore, it was obvious that the trend of radio reproduction would soon speed towards a return to high frequency characteristics in loud speakers, the while retaining sufficient bass. Also, because musical tastes vary over wide limits, some per-

sons preferring treble, others bass, it became apparent that a tone control, or a means of varying the fundamental pitch, would be essential in the successful merchandising of radio sets.

### Meet Varied Tastes

It is a fact that before the appearance of the tone control in standard radio sets, dealers were obliged to carry several types of radio sets in order to appeal to the treble-minded, the bass-minded, and the medium-minded types of music lovers. This meant not only a considerable stock of receivers, but also in many instances the demonstration of more than one set before a sale could be made on the basis of set performance.

It remained for one of the leading radio set manufacturers to introduce the tone control as a merchandising feature. In fact, the manufacturer in question had nothing more to offer than standardized design, plus tone control. The idea went over big and was soon copied by virtually all standard set manufacturers. The tone control now found in the majority of standard radio sets is nothing more than a condenser of approximately .1 mfd. capacity, in series with a variable resistance, usually 25,000 to 50,000 ohms, this combination being shunted across the grids of the two power tubes of the push-pull amplifier. As the resistance value is lowered more and more of the higher frequencies are by-passed through the fixed condenser, and therefore do not reach the loud speaker. Meanwhile, the lower frequencies, which are not by-passed, are reproduced by the loud speaker as the bass notes. In the case of a single power tube, the tone control is shunted between the grid of the power tube and the ground of the radio set.

The tone control is quite as essential as the volume control in balancing the radio set to conditions and tastes. While the volume control has to do with the amount of sound made available for the listener, the tone control has to do with the proper balance of pitch, so as to meet (1) the musical tastes of the listeners, (2) the nature of the program being received, and (3) the room acoustics.

### Speech and Music Differ

We have already discussed the matter of personal musical tastes. Obviously, all tastes can only be pleased by varying the tone of reproduction. And aside from purely personal tastes in music, by means of the tone control the pitch can be raised to clarify speech over the air. It is a fact that high pitched reproduction is necessary for good, crisp understandable speech. In the absence of the higher frequencies, speech becomes increasingly difficult to understand, and places a greater strain on the listener. By means of the tone control, virtually any set may be made ideal for any given musical taste.

As regards programs, there is a wide

range of pitch required for the satisfactory reproduction of radio music and speech. For instance, a jazz band or orchestra, with its preponderance of noisy brass instruments, requires the higher frequencies for the sparkle and dash so characteristic of jazz music. In the case of a string orchestra, the higher frequencies are not so desirable, inasmuch as they tend to make the music harsh. Furthermore, the violins frequently dominate such an ensemble to the detriment of the bass viols, a bass, the cellos and other deep instruments. In the case of speech, as already stated, the higher frequencies are essential. As for long distance programs, the higher frequencies are necessary for understandability. It is almost impossible to obtain real long distance reception with a radio set that cannot reproduce the higher frequencies.

Room acoustics is a most important consideration which, heretofore, has not received proper attention. In the sparsely furnished room, the higher frequencies are most disagreeable. Since there is insufficient absorption of sound, the higher fre-



CLAROSTAT TONE CONTROL, TOP VIEW, SHOWING KNOB AND TREBLE AND BASS INDICATORS.

quencies tend to bounce off the walls, floors, and ceiling, causing a most disagreeable tinny effect, a real nerve strain on the listener. Therefore, it is essential to eliminate as much of the higher frequencies as possible, mellowing the reproduction of the loud speaker itself to counteract the low absorption acoustic qualities of the room. In the case of a well furnished room, especially one with thick carpets and heavy drapes, as well as heavily upholstered furniture, the higher frequencies are safe, inasmuch as they are absorbed to a large extent by the furniture and draperies. A crowded room is acoustically more absorbent than an empty one, since clothing deadens echo. Therefore, it becomes patent that tone control is essential in balancing

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# CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

## Alternating Current Generators and Motors

Alternating Current Generators are built in two types, known respectively as revolving field and revolving armature. The common names of the two sets of windings are rotor and stator. The revolving field type machine is the most commonly used type, because of the field current having only to pass through the brushes and collector rings and the high tension wires are all stationary. Alternating current generators are separately excited. That is, the field current is supplied from an auxiliary D. C. generator, known as an exciter. The current supplied from an A. C. generator alternates in direction at regular intervals, and from this characteristic is derived the terms "frequency" or "cycles" which always has a numerical value which defines the period of the alternations. The most generally adopted systems operate at either 60 cycles, 7,200 alternations, or 25 cycles, 3,000 alternations, while there are some central stations which supply either 40 cycle, 50 cycle, or 133 cycle current. Alternating current is generated single, two or three phase, two and three phase systems being the most generally used, because of their being better adapted for the operation of large motors.

Alternating Current Motors are constructed single, two and three phase, and of many different types, and for all frequencies and synchronous speeds.

**Single-Phase Motors.** Single-phase motors are built in several different types, viz: Repulsion, repulsion induction, and induction types, and are for constant or variable speed service. The repulsion induction type is the most generally used of all single-phase motors and furnished for constant and variable speed.

**Polyphase Induction Motors.** Polyphase Induction Motors are built in two types, viz: Squirrel cage and slip-ring or wire wound rotor types. The squirrel cage rotor type motor has a nearly constant speed (starting torque high), and is the type most generally used for driving machinery. The slip-ring motor is adapted for speed variation ranging from 50 per cent to 100 per cent and is also used for constant speed service. Both squirrel cage and slip-ring type motors can be supplied for any frequency or voltage and for different speeds.

**Starting Torque:** The starting torque of a constant speed motor is twice full load torque on full voltage. In general, the torque varies as the square of the applied voltage. The reason for using a reduced E. M. F. at starting is to reduce the sudden shock which may throw off belts or cause mechanical injury, and to reduce the starting current. When 50 per cent voltage is applied to the motor, half full load torque is given.

Synchronous motors are principally used for power factor correction and are also sometimes called "Synchronous Condensers," because they can be operated at a leading current to raise the power factor of an A. C. system. Synchronous motors for driving power are equipped with an extra starting winding, which will give from 30 per cent to 50 per cent full load torque, and will operate at a constant or synchronous speed with no slip. It is advisable to have one or more synchronous motors on all A. C. systems.

**Starting of Synchronous Motors.** The starting of synchronous motors differs from

the starting of induction motors, due to the fact that they have a field which is supplied from an auxiliary known as an exciter. Before starting the motor, first see that the field discharge switch is open from the field of the motor, but the motor field must be short circuited through the field discharge resistance. To stop the motor, first turn the rheostat back to the zero power factor position, then open the field switch and throw off the compensator, the switches and rheostat being in position for next starting. If a synchronous motor which has sufficient starting torque to meet the load conditions should fail to start when the current is thrown into the stator windings, it is probably due to the "standing" relations of the field to the stator windings, because of there being an equal number of stator to rotor coils, and should they both be in a central position to each other, the rotor will not have any starting torque. To remedy this move the rotor a slight distance in either direction, and the motor will then start.

## Tables

**Units of Measure:** The electrical units are derived from the following mechanical units of the metric system:

**Meter:** A unit of length equal, approximately, to one ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian of the earth taken through Paris; or, approximately, to 39.37 inches.

**Gramme:** Unit of weight. Weight of a cubic centimeter of water at a temperature of 4 degrees centigrade.

**Second:** Unit of time. The time of one swing of a pendulum making 86,400 swings in a solar day.

## Ohm's Law

Ohm's Law is a method of expressing relationship existing between the electromotive force, current and resistance, and is practically the basis of most electrical computations. It is expressed in various forms as follows:

$$\text{Electromotive Force} = E$$

$$\text{Current Flow} = \frac{E}{\text{Resistance}} \text{ or, } I = \frac{E}{R}$$

Electromotive force equals the current flow multiplied by resistance.

Electromotive force = current flow x resistance, or  $E = I \times R$ .

Resistance equals the electromotive force divided by the current flow.

$$\text{Electromotive Force} = E$$

$$\text{Resistance} = \frac{E}{\text{Current Flow}} \text{ or, } R = \frac{E}{I}$$

$I = \text{Amperes. } E = \text{Volts. } R = \text{Ohms.}$

Electromotive force varies directly as the current and resistance.

Resistance varies directly with the electromotive force and inversely as the current.

Current varies directly with the electromotive force and inversely as the resistance.

## Mil

The "mil," whose expressed value is One

One-Thousandth (.001) of an inch, is the

practical basis for determining the diameters and thereby the area of all wires used as electric conductors. The diameters being given, the area is obtained by the well-known rule, "the area of a circle, in circular units, is equal to the square of its diameter," hence the square of the diameter of a wire

expressed in mils equals the area of its cross-section.

$D^2 = A$ , which area is expressed in Circular Mils or CM.; hence  $D^2 = CM$ .

## Wiring for D. C. Motors

**How to Use Motor Tables.** The table shown on previous page is compiled on a basis of 1 volt loss for convenience in using the table on other percentages of loss. It is usual to allow a loss of more than 1 volt for motor service. In such case, divide the distance by the loss allowed, which will give the number of feet in which a loss of 1 volt will occur. Find this number of feet on the table at the horse power and voltage required and you will have necessary size of wire.

**Example.** A 5 h. p. 220-volt motor, 400 feet from service, at 8 volts loss.

**Explanation.** A loss of 8 volts for 400 feet would be equal to a loss of 1 volt for 50 feet (400 divided by 8 equals 50). By referring to table we find that to carry a 5 horse power, 220-volt motor, 50 feet with a loss volt, a 6 B. & S. wire is required, which means that the same wire would be required to do the work called for by the example.

Always take the nearest number over rather than below in the table to the number of feet actually required. Do not use a smaller wire than given in following table:

## Minimum Size Wire for Motor Service

H. P.	Size of Wire B. & S.		
	110 Volts	220 Volts	500 Volts
1/2	14	14	14
1	14	14	14
2	10	14	14
3	8	12	14
4	6	10	14
5	5	8	14
7 1/2	3	6	12
10	2	5	10
15	00	3	8
20	000	2	6
25	0000	1	5
30	.....	00	4
40	.....	000	2
50	.....	0000	1

## Amperes per Motor

H.P.	Per Cent of Eff.	Watts	Operating Voltage			
			110	220	500	600
1/2	75	497	4.5	2.25	1	.83
3/4	75	746	6.78	3.38	1.48	1.24
1	75	995	9	4.5	2	1.66
1 1/2	80	1492	13.56	6.78	2.98	2.48
2	80	1865	16.9	8.5	3.8	3.1
3	80	2797	25.4	12.7	5.59	4.66
4	80	3730	33.8	16.9	7.5	6.2
5	80	4662	42.3	21.1	9.32	7.77
7 1/2	90	6217	56.5	28.2	12.43	10.36
10	90	8288	75.3	37.6	16.57	13.81
15	90	12433	113	56.5	24.86	20.72
20	90	16578	150	75.3	33.15	27.63
25	90	20722	188	94.1	41.6	34.5
30	90	24866	226	113	49.7	41.4
40	90	33155	301	150	66.3	55.2
50	90	41444	376	188	82.8	69
60	90	49733	452	226	99.4	82.8
70	90	58022	527	263	116	96.7
80	90	66311	602	301	132	110
90	90	74599	678	339	149	124
100	90	82888	753	376	165	138
120	90	99459	904	452	198	165
150	90	24312	1131	565	248	207

# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## What Edison Did to Establish the Electrical Industry

In "Behind the Veil," by Ernest Greenwood, is a very concise and clear statement of just what Thomas A. Edison had to do before his electric lamp could be useful. Mr. Greenwood says:

"It may seem that because I have stressed the phrase 'first commercially practical incandescent lamp' that I have set out to prove only that Edison was the real inventor of this lamp. This is not actually the case. What I have tried to justify is the celebration of 'Light's Golden Jubilee' in 1929 as the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of incandescent lighting and in honor of Thomas A. Edison. The lamp itself was only one and, perhaps, a relatively unimportant factor, in the solution of the problems involved in this new type of lighting. Even before he had solved the problem of a practical lamp Edison recognized other and more difficult problems before the lamp would be very much more than the many toys which had preceded it.

"He had to invent many things other than a practical lamp before he could claim to have produced a commercially practicable system of lighting with electricity. First he had to conceive and devise a satisfactory method of distributing electric current to houses, stores and factories. Then he had to invent his lamp. Following this he had to devise a meter so that the company furnishing the electricity could tell just how much current each customer had used. Then he had to devise a means of maintaining an even 'pressure' of current so that the customer furthest away from the plant would receive the same amount of light as the customer near the plant, just as the customer of a gas company receives the same amount of gas, no matter how close or how far away he may be from the gas plant. Following this he had to design efficient dynamos, or generating machines, and means of regulating them. Finally he had to invent all sorts of things, such as switches for turning the current on and off, lamp holders, fixtures and the like; also means and methods for wiring houses.

"In other words, Edison had to really invent a whole new system of artificial lighting, from the means of generating and distributing the current to the actual lamp and means for controlling it. Without all of these things, even his successful incandescent lamp would have been little more than an interesting experiment.

## Street Car of Future May Be Entirely of Aluminum

The necessity for building lighter street cars to reduce operating and maintenance costs, both for street cars and roadways, may lead to future cars being built almost entirely of aluminum alloys.

At the present time several experimental cars of aluminum have been constructed. One has recently been completed by a Massachusetts car builder in Worcester for the Pittsburgh Railways Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. This car weighs 25,242 pounds and is about 45 feet long. It has seats for 42 passengers, and is driven by four 50-horsepower motors. Practically the only parts not made of aluminum are the wheels, axles, springs and motors, aluminum being used for almost every other purpose.

Another car, built for the Chicago & Joliet Electric Railway Company, weighs 23,722 pounds. It is approximately the same length as the Pittsburgh car and has seating capacity for 50 people. In this car it is estimated that the weight per seated passenger is only 474 pounds, against 900 pounds for the older type.

Both of these cars have been in operation for some time and so far have proved entirely satisfactory. Experimental cars constructed largely of aluminum alloys are also being tested in Wilmington, Del.; Lynchburg, Va.; New York City, Albany, N. Y.; Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo.

Experiments with aluminum alloy in airplane manufacture indicate that, with the possible exception of springs, it is entirely feasible to use aluminum forgings, rolled shapes and castings for all strength members in a street car. At the present time, car frames, frames of trucks, floor frames, sides, roofs, seats, staunchions, and railings are all made of aluminum, weighing approximately one-third of the steel or brass members heretofore used.

While aluminum is usually thought of as a soft metal, it can, when alloyed with other metals and subjected to heat treatment, produce a metal having the strength and characteristics of mild steel. At present, practically all the furnishings of airplane cabins and dirigibles are made of aluminum, and there seems to be no good reason why the metal should not be more universally used in the construction of street cars where there is almost the same necessity for saving in weight, because of the decreased use of power and the saving in cost of maintenance, both in cars and track, which are lessened by any decrease in weight.

## Every Room a Sun Room

Years of experiments with electric lamps capable of reproducing the effect of sunlight have placed on the market a number of such lamps which will tan the skin as readily as direct sunlight in the summer, and with the tan give the beneficial health results known to exist in direct sunlight.

Recently, this research work has succeeded in developing a small lamp, about the size of the ordinary electric lamp used for lighting by which it will be possible to completely equip the regular sockets in a room so that all beneficial results of direct sunlight in mid-summer can be secured in every room in the house throughout the entire year.

## Telephone Items

Canada has over 1,300,000 telephones, 561,000 being in Ontario.

The Bell System operates in Ontario, but there is a total of about 600 separate and distinct telephone systems in the province, and Saskatchewan has over 1,200 separate systems.

The first transatlantic radio-telephone call from Atlanta, Georgia, to Vienna, Austria, resulted in the sale of 300 bales of cotton.

One New York newspaper utilizes 36 positions on the switchboard to care for its classified advertisements taken over the telephone.

One-third of all the telephones in Great Britain are located in the London area. The total for the whole country is said to be about 1,800,000.

Approximately 64,300 miles of telephone wire were used in broadcasting the ceremonies incident to the opening of the Cascade Tunnel of the Great Northern Railway, in Washington, recently.

Ten million calls daily is the average telephone use in New York City.

The average stock brokerage firm in New York transacts approximately 75 per cent of its business over the telephone.

## Carbon Black a Product of Natural Gas

Carbon black, an essential in making printer's ink and curing rubber for use in automobile tires, is produced at the present time at the rate of more than 300,000,000 pounds annually from natural gas.

Approximately 600,000,000 cubic feet of gas are burned every day in the production of carbon black. Formerly, practically two-thirds of this huge amount of gas was wasted, for though useful, it was sometimes merely a troublesome element incident to getting oil out of a well.

Carbon black is absolutely essential in producing an ink which will dry almost instantly, for use on high-speed presses printing newspapers and other large circulation periodicals.

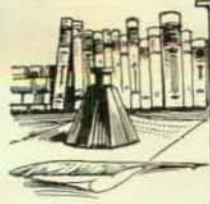
Perhaps the most valuable service which carbon black renders is in increasing the life of automobile tires. Before the War, 5,000 miles was considered high mileage for automobile tires. Today, tires are manufactured with a guarantee to give 35,000 miles of service. Because of this effect which carbon black has in the curing of rubber, it is estimated that it saves the automobilists of the world at least \$1,500,000,000 annually.

Theoretically, it is possible to extract 35 pounds of carbon black from 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas, but the best that the industry has been able to do to date is an average of 1.4 pounds, and endless research, costing thousands of dollars, has not yet shown a way to increase the yield without giving a product which has few of the desirable physical and chemical properties of true carbon black. The method of producing is to burn the gas in ordinary jets, allowing the flames to play on the bottom of plates. This deposits a soot which is then scraped from the plates. All of the work of scraping, conveying, bolting, packing, etc., is done by automatic machinery. The product is very light, and even when condensed to the utmost, a quarter of a barrel weighs but 12½ pounds.

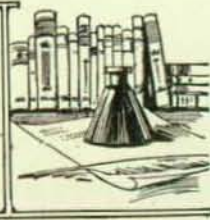
## New Hydro-Electric Projects in the United States

According to the records of the Federal Power Commission, as of November 1, 1929, hydro-electric developments in the United States are now under construction which eventually will have a total installation of 2,785,241, horsepower, at an estimated cost of \$317,386,000.

Of this total, a little over 72,000 horsepower was expected to be completed before the end of 1929; 293,000 in 1930; and slightly more than 420,000 in 1931. The balance of this estimated ultimate horsepower will not be installed until some later date, when business has increased sufficiently to warrant the installation of additional generating units. In most cases the dams and other works will be completed in all these projects within two or three years.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## Broach Writes to Los Angeles Times

November 3, 1930.

Editor,  
Los Angeles Times,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Will the Times please accord me the usual newspaper courtesy of correcting erroneous impressions created by one of your editorials of October 17—which I have just now read?

It was entitled "Preparing for a Gouge," and you do me the honor of attributing the proposed Los Angeles electrical ordinance to me. You call it the "Broach Ordinance," and say I was the author of a similar one in New York City.

I am not a New Yorker, as you claim. And the New York licensing ordinance was in effect many years before I went there in February, 1926.

Neither this International organization nor I have ever fathered any ordinance in any city in the United States or Canada. No so-called model ordinances have ever been prepared by this office, or by me. We have felt that ordinances should follow local and state trends.

I'm informed by the United States Bureau of Standards that about 650 American towns and cities have some form of electrical ordinance. Numerous towns and cities—and several states—provide boards for examining and licensing electrical contractors and electricians. I was examined and licensed under a local ordinance in Muskogee, Okla., 19 years ago—and under a state law in Minnesota 17 years ago.

To protect the public against quacks, cheats and novices, boards for examining and licensing dentists, barbers, plumbers, and numerous others, are scattered all over the country. All these have been accepted as good public policy for many years. But when electrical inspectors, and electrical employers, propose the same thing in the electrical field in Los Angeles—then this constitutes "collusion" and "racketeering."

Your charges of collusion and conspiracy are false and childish. These are the commonest charges brought against unions—and you probably know that a secret organization of employers—the League for "Industrial Rights"—exists solely for the purpose of bringing this charge against unions in American courts.

It's a way of making unions "pay through the nose"; first, in depleting their treasuries; second, in adverse publicity; third, in waste of valuable time. But rarely are any cases won by the League for "Industrial Rights."

Of course, I am aware that the Los Angeles Times is traditionally anti-union. But I was not aware until this moment that the Times wished to advance its open shop cause by stooping to such deliberate lies and misrepresentation.

Sincerely,

H. H. BROACH,

President, International Brotherhood of  
Electrical Workers.

## Broach Answers "Fortune"

November 1, 1930.

Mr. Henry R. Luce, Editor,  
Fortune,  
205 E. 42nd Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Advance notices of "Fortune," and subsequent publicity, have stressed the fact that it is a venture in the newer journalism. The obvious attempted fairness of "Time," the parent of "Fortune," led me to hope that the newer journalism had arrived on a grand scale.

I have seldom seen, however, a more dastardly piece of journalism than that entitled "A Burlesque Tyrant," in the November issue of "Fortune."

The section entitled "International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers" is decidedly unfair and untruthful. Truth is more than facts. It is facts in the right relation to each other. Here is a categorical denial:

1. Electrical workers do not "make work" as described in the first paragraph. But electrical workers do object to the "peonizing" of their labor by hostile employers in related fields, where wages do not reach an American standard. The union's action is no different from a nation's effort to preserve its own standard of living by a tariff.

2. No limitation of output is set, except the limitation of good work. There are no rules setting limitation of output. I ask you or anyone else to produce them.

3. The temporary lighting installed in a building is often a complicated system. It needs maintenance. Deaths have occurred when the work was not properly installed and maintained. Other trades have been greatly delayed when no electrical worker was on the job to make extensions, repair breaks, etc. Who do you expect to perform this maintenance work?

The electric bulb story is pure fabrication—wholly false and childish.

We are aware that always in times of depression open shop advocates become active, and think by slandering unions they advance their objectives of docile labor and low wages. But I did not think a reputable publication like "Fortune"—of which I have been a subscriber from the beginning—would fall for such cheap, tainted propaganda.

Sincerely,

H. H. BROACH,  
International President.

## L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

I for one will be glad when election day is past so we can sit down to a nice quiet evening and listen to some good music and nice singing over the radio, for all we have been listening to for the last couple of months is the same old bunk of how good I have been to the laboring man and what

I won't do when I am elected, but you can't realize how many friends the laboring man has before election, and all the promises on employment, and that is the main question today, for there is a long winter ahead, so let's hope some one of them will help speed up employment.

Quite a few of the boys were down to see President Broach and International Secretary Bugniet and they sure were not disappointed, and having Organizer Kenefick with them and knowing someone made it a lot nicer for them. According to the papers the American Federation of Labor sure had a wonderful convention in Boston and being in the same week as the American Legion it sure made it nice for the boys as quite a few of them belong to the American Legion from Springfield and we were well represented in Boston. They had some wild time.

Our business manager, Brother Caffrey, had a little trouble on his hands with the city officials of the police and fire departments. He received quite a few complaints from the boys about the policemen and firemen doing electrical work after working hours, so he stated his case to the police chief and he got wonderful results. The chief promised our business manager that there would be no more policemen doing work after hours, but when he appealed to the fire chief he was not welcomed so nicely, but was told that he would not stop his men from doing work after hours but would give them credit for getting it. It seems funny to pay taxes to pay the wages of these men and then they take your wages away from you, but we have not got hit half as hard as the painters and plumbers. We know our business manager will come out of it all right and have a good report at our next meeting.

We had quite a shock two weeks ago to hear of the death of one of our worthy Brothers, a good union man and a good sociable fellow, was not sick for any time at all, enjoying his first Saturday off, cleaned up the yard, went to bed that night and never woke up again. We regret the loss of Brother John Pera, who worked for M. L. Schmidt Electric Company for quite a number of years. I know quite a few of the Brothers from out of town would like to know about him.

E. MULLARKEY.

## L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

There has not been much correspondence from Local No. 8 in the JOURNAL lately, so, as newly-chosen press secretary, I will endeavor to write a few lines.

Work in Toledo is about the same as everywhere at this time—scarce. There are no large jobs going on at this time, but several small jobs are in progress. A new federal building is scheduled to be started about November 1, which may help out some, and one of our local contractors has just completed a new place of business for himself, on which several of the Brothers were employed.

The city council is working to get a reduction in the electric rates here. The small consumer now pays seven cents per kilowatt hour, which has been in effect for several years. Investigations of rates in other cities

in Ohio have shown that the Toledo rates are about the highest in the state. If a lower rate could be obtained here, it would probably cause a marked increase in current consumption, and some work for electrical workers. I think the installation of electric ranges especially would be stimulated, as there are comparatively few here now.

The most important event at this time is the county election here on November 4. The labor organizations here have endorsed several candidates on a non-partisan ticket. Questionnaires were sent out to the various candidates to get their standing on the labor question.

Brother George Sigg, who was badly burned and who has been in the hospital since the first week in September, is coming along fine. He would be glad to have any of the Brothers visit him at Toledo Hospital, Room 471.

HARRY B. VAN FLEET.

#### L. U. NO. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

During my 16 years of official life in the Brotherhood, I have never previously written a letter for publication in our JOURNAL, first, because my ability in this line is somewhat limited and, secondly, because I have never had anything of particular importance to write about, and I do not believe in talking or writing when there is nothing to be accomplished. Due to the present conditions, however, I believe it is my duty to place before the rank and file of the Brotherhood my ideas of caring for our needy Brothers, and for the preservation of our constitution and the Brotherhood itself.

During the past two years, we have been steadily and surely going into one of the worst business slumps this country has ever experienced, and the peak has not yet been reached. I believe that it will be at least six months before conditions begin to improve, and then but very slowly. The business pendulum should start to swing in the other direction at that time, but the recovery will doubtless be so slow that it will take several years to return to our economic structure to normalcy. In the meantime, how are we to care for our needy Brothers, and at the same time hold our membership?

First, let me tell you what the big business interests are doing towards preserving their institutions. In past years, these big interests have spent enormous sums annually for conventions, banquets, smokers and pep meetings. However, instead of holding these conventions annually, they are now being held once in each two or three years. Many examples may be cited to show that the expense incidental to these conventions has been reduced to a minimum. Cheaper quarters are being engaged, banquets, entertainment, and amusements have been practically eliminated, so that these conventions have been transformed into gatherings of a purely business nature. All this has been done in the interest of economy, and is an example of what we may also accomplish by the application of common sense.

I dare say that there are but a handful of local unions in our Brotherhood that have not levied an assessment against their working members for the benefit of their unemployed members. The large business interests of the city of Chicago have also commenced to assess their employees one day's pay per month to care for the needy unemployed. Local Union No. 9 has beaten them to this idea by 10 months. Since the first of the year, we have taken care of our Brothers out of work to the extent of paying for their cards and insurance, in addition to feeding, clothing and housing them, and, in one or two instances we have even paid for medical

attention. This has all been accomplished through our general fund and by assessment, and as a consequence we have not lost a single member of our organization.

Every possible measure should, and must be taken to keep the membership of our Brotherhood intact, for when a man is forced to drop his card due to unemployment he immediately becomes a competitor of and a menace to our employed members, as he may be forced to work for a wage far below our own scale, which will eventually tend to weaken our position in the maintenance of a living wage schedule.

During my stay in Washington, D. C., this summer as a member of the constitutional committee, I had an opportunity to study the financial condition of the Brotherhood, which I do not believe is in a position to withstand the financial burden of carrying out all the union's necessary policies, during the depression. Plans include the placing of 50 organizers in the field, but where will the money come from to finance such a proposition? The general fund will not withstand the financial strain, so that it would mean that we would be forced to resort to the levying of an additional assessment upon an already assessment-burdened membership.

This brings me to the point of placing my proposal before you. As you know, we have just begun to operate under the new constitution drafted during the past summer. Ample time has not elapsed to afford an opportunity to study its merits or faults, and I doubt whether a fair trial can be completed by the date of the next International Convention, in September, 1931. Our experience shows that most of the grief of our Brotherhood, as well as our local unions, has been caused by our failure to give important propositions sufficient time to show their worth. For example, many of our locals elect a business agent for a period of six months or a year, and before that official has had an opportunity to become fully acquainted with his new birth, he is again facing an election, with the result that he is spending most of his time in election campaigns. This also applies to our local union by-laws. If a law does not perform miracles at the start, it is immediately branded "no good," and is discarded for another experiment.

The work of our International Convention is, in the main, a legal job, and, in view of what I have related, would it not be highly advisable to postpone the proposed 1931 convention to the year of 1933, an extension of two years? By this time, we will undoubtedly be in a better position to pass on the merits of our new constitution, and, equally as important, we will have saved the Brotherhood the sum of at least \$100,000. This huge sum could be diverted into the general treasury to be used by our International Officers in the best interests of the Brotherhood. Such action would also forestall at least one assessment on the already overburdened rank and file of our membership. In addition to the saving to the Brotherhood, the local unions would also be afforded an opportunity to make a saving of at least \$100,000 in delegates' expenses, which would go a long way towards helping needy Brothers in the present crisis.

I feel that this proposition merits the serious consideration of the rank and file of our membership at this critical period in the history of our organization. May I therefore take this opportunity to urge that the pro-

posal be placed before the members through our JOURNAL, which should instruct the various local unions to take up the matter at their regular meetings to determine the sentiments of their respective memberships, with the results given full publicity in the WORKER.

BOSCO KNOTT.

#### L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Real business meetings are the order of the day. Things move in their regular orderly channels swiftly. No more lost motion, superfluous words and arguments. This alone is quite an achievement. As a result we now have large orderly meetings, well-attended and as a result adjourn in reasonable hours.

Our school is functioning as usual, but our special classes to take care of the numerous new courses, as outlined in last month's issue, have not as yet begun, although we expect some of them to start very soon, as soon as equipment can be assembled and room found. Bear in mind this is no idle dream but a real actual fact. We are to have a school that we can point to with just and pardonable pride.

Our bowling teams Nos. 1 and 2 are doing great work. Team No. 1 now stands first in the Building Trades League. Team No. 2 stands one game behind at the present writing. The boys are really good and can't bear to see the pins in an upright position.

No. 1 team comprises: Freno, Coates, Spence, Scroggs, Freeman, Schmidt and Oppen. At present we very nearly omitted one of the aces, Brother Ilgenfritz.

No. 2 team comprises: Hittel, Watson, Arnold, Beck, Klein, Cordle, Sells, Noonan. So much for these ball and pin hurlers.

Now we have the political issue once more with us, with a governor at the top of the list and followed down the line with lawmakers and numerous minor lights both large and small. We see evidence once more of the impossible state labor finds itself in. On numerous occasions we heard some of the worthy and extremely short minded or memorized Brothers say that they intended to vote this ticket straight or that ticket straight. Now what can be wrong with labor; are we forgetful or are we of the meek, forgetful and forgiving kind? Are we just merely going ahead and wishing that this candidate or that candidate will do better by labor and letting it go at that? We'll never get anywhere by a program of that kind. Let's go ahead and continue the method we once inaugurated—that of awarding our friends and punishing our enemies. Remember this and go to the polls and do the right thing regardless of party affiliations of the candidates. See that we advance and progress and not regress. Make your power felt, don't show how weak you are. Don't lose your identity in that great mass of nameless sheep known as the masses or the people. Come out as a laboring man and show your power or confess you can't and throw up the sponge and become a rubber stamp like the rest of the voters.

We have that fearful demon with us; the one that tortures and torments and wrecks young, strong, healthy humans; the one that breaks up homes and saps the energy and strength of mothers and poor, innocent children; the one that wrenches our hearts and causes them to bleed in anguish and shows us how helpless and powerless we supposedly strong and intelligent men are. We tread daily with ever increasing, weary and disappointed steps. We feel we are slowly being crushed down by the tremendous demon, unemployment. Why, oh why, should that be? Why should such a condition continue in our great, wealthy and powerful country? Is it nature's fault? Are we deficient in national

#### THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. \$1.50

resources? It is because we have no minerals, farm land, climate, forests, etc.? No! We are blessed by nature; we have enormous resources; we have been blessed by the good God. We have untold wealth. We have a varied climate, ranging from tropical or semi-tropical all the way to the almost arctic, and yet millions of strong, healthy men tread that hopeless and helpless journey looking for jobs that are not to be found.

Nature has been good to us. God has been good to us. So it must be man, that selfish, cruel beast, the only animal that is known to torture, torment and ruin his own kind by a varied list of fiendish devices. One of these is unemployment. The bible tells us that we shall eat bread by the sweat of our brow and yet we are denied the right to work and earn our bread.

Our so-called big minds should get together and strive for their country's sake to seek an end to the periodic depressions that hit the manpower of the country, the laboring man. They should forget their petty selfishness and strive to lift the laboring class out of the morass that it finds itself in during these periods by correcting economic conditions and faults so that we can go on as self respecting men and women and above all, Americans. Let's all pull together for the sake of our country and humanity.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

#### L. U. NO. 36, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Editor:

The following is submitted as correspondence from Local No. 36, Sacramento, Calif.:

"Oh, oh," here's a little eye-opener from three, six. "Long time, no gettun," but still on the job and not asleep. Sacramento, that advertises itself as "The Heart of California," has been getting some little more free advertising in the financial press as one of the "white spots" of the country, due perhaps to normal bank clearings, but not on account of normal working conditions, as many will attest to at this time. Yes, Brother; there are many right here in this man's town who would answer that the "repression" is still on. Well, there's a saying that "it's always darkest just before dawn" and let us hope that such is the case right now.

But, change is the order of the day, it is inevitable and immutable. It affects the individual, society, states and nations alike, and those who cannot weather the storm are thrown into the discard, never to be restored in the new order of things.

And that is why we have a new constitution. It had to come. Much dead wood has been eliminated and new ideas written in that will help to expedite the business on hand. Local No. 36 has not the membership that it once had (about 600), but has a fair attendance, and is bound to grow and increase as our population becomes greater.

Sacramento is what might be called a good union town, probably better than the average, and the best on the Coast for its size. And it should be added at this point that with a change in management a few months ago, the morning newspaper, "The Sacramento Union," from the editorial viewpoint at least, is for the man who carries a union card. That will help some, politically and otherwise.

Much more might be added in this communication at this time but I don't want to spill it all at this time. You know that a new broom sweeps clean, but as I intend to come around again, we'll keep the rest for a future date. Nevertheless, we mention the fact that Vice President H. P. Brigaerts has paid us an official visit and ironed out some little difficulties and misunderstandings, also has put us right in the intent of the new rules that appear in the new constitution.

H. H. STEAD.

#### L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

(Continued from October issue)

One of the many good scribes of Local No. 38 can best tell the story of the part played by the inside men, which, needless to say, was of great importance and magnitude. This part of this article will attempt to describe the work performed by the outside men and contractor. The contract for the catenary and subsidiary work was awarded to the Pierce Electric Company, of Chicago, widely and favorably known in the railroad and electric field. Their most recent large job, completed before the Cleveland job, was the Illinois Central electrification, which has received much favorable comment in railroad and electric circles for the efficient and workmanlike manner in which it was constructed. From the start of the catenary work until the finish there has not been a single case of dispute between employer and employees, which speaks very highly for the fair and just attitude of the Pierce Company and the intelligent co-operation and efficiency displayed by the linemen, cable splicers and helpers and others engaged in the actual work. The electrified area extends from the Linndale Big Four yards, now being used jointly with the New York Central, to the Collinwood New York Central yards, 17 miles from east to west end. The electrified area of the Nickel Plate is approximately five miles, but will be extended in the future in conjunction with the rapid transit development. The tentative plans for rapid transit to the suburbs on the west contemplate the joint use of the Nickel Plate right of way. The question of track level is a matter of controversy between the railroads and one of the suburban cities on the west, and the probability of actual construction starting this year, or even next, is very remote.

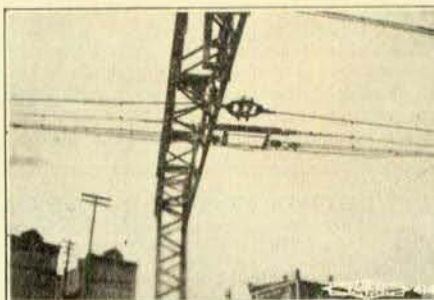
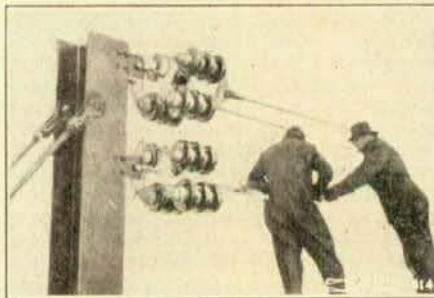
Approximately 66 miles are included in the electrified territory, including 12 miles in the station area. All of the catenary supports are steel and are set in concrete foundations. Center-pole construction, consisting of a Carnegie H section pole with brackets made of channel sections is used where there is sufficient clearance between tracks. Bridges consisting of latticed columns and trusses are used where track centers do not permit center poles. The main messenger, or "big cat," which is a 350,000 c. m. composite cable composed of 19 wires of Calsun bronze surrounded by 16 wires of hard drawn copper, is suspended from two 10-inch suspension type insulators. The breaking strength of the

cable is 39,300 pounds. Supported from the main messenger by hangers spaced 20 feet apart, is a 4-0 auxiliary cable consisting of 19 wires of hard drawn copper. Two 4-0 grooved Hitensco-c contract wires, each having a breaking strength of 12,150 pounds, are supported at alternate points by clips from the auxiliary cable. Yard construction consists of a 1/4-inch 19-strand bronze main and two contact wires, one of which becomes the auxiliary. No paralleling feeders are used, the power being supplied direct to the contact wires from the sub-stations at 3,000 volts d. c. and in turn tapped directly into the circuit-breaker houses. The steady braces used on tangent line consist of a 10-inch pedestal insulator in series with a wood stick insulator, the latter being attached by a solid bronze rod and clip to the auxiliary messenger. The pull-offs used on curved track are attached separately to the auxiliary messenger and each of the contact wires. The attachments to these wires are carried through an equalizer, which holds the wires in their proper positions, to two 8 1/2 inch suspension type insulators. These insulators are supported by a chain, a slot being provided in the supporting bracket on the bridge or pole, into which the chain is hooked. This arrangement allows for adjustment of the pull-offs. The total of aerial and underground cable used for signal, signal control and contact wire feeders was 175,000 feet, consisting of various sizes and type, such as six pair, 13 pair, 16 pair and 19 pair, rubber and lead, 1,500,000 c.m. rubber and lead, 4-0 and 2-0, 3-c paper and lead, 2-c No. 1 rubber and braid. Power is received at the two sub-stations by underground cables from the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company at 11,000 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles, and converted by motor generator sets to 3,000 volts d. c., which, as has been previously stated, is fed direct to the contact wires, or trolley and from there to the 22 204-ton electric locomotives that pull the trains in and out of the terminal. The locomotives were built by the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive Works. Each locomotive consists of a box-type cab with an operating compartment at each end. The motors are 1500-volt, d. c., insulated for 3,000 volts. Two motors are connected permanently in series. There are two pantographs on each locomotive with an operating range of from 15 feet 3 inches to 21 feet 7 1/2 inches above the top of the rails, either pantograph being of sufficient capacity to handle the current required by one locomotive. Each pantograph is of the double-shoe type, air raised and gravity lowered, multiple unit control with necessary coupler connections, etc., which will allow multiple operation of two locomotives in case it is necessary to handle extra-heavy trains. To furnish steam heat for the passenger trains, each locomotive is equipped with a vertical fire-tube fuel-oil boiler which will insure against the discomfort of cold trains.

Reading a description of most anything can become tiresome, even a description of the magnificent Cleveland union terminal, so to avoid loss of interest by the readers of this article, if any, perhaps it is best to stop now and invite those of you who may be interested in gaining further information about this great project to come and give it a personal look, so whenever you have the time and money come to Cleveland. That isn't chamber of commerce propaganda. "The work is all done."

WALTER LENOX,  
Business Manager, Local No. 39.

Success and progress are the by-products of consistency. Demand the union label, shop card and working button.



**L. U. NO. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Editor:

Some time ago the local directed me to have published a picture of Mrs. Bauer at the grave of her son, Sergeant Edwin H. Bauer, Company D, 309th Infantry, who was killed in action October 19, 1918. Brother Bauer was a member of Local No. 41 from August 12, 1912, until his death.

Leaving Buffalo on September 5, 1917, with the first contingent from this city, Brother Bauer went to Camp Dix for training. Shortly after he was on his way to France, serving on the front line with his company until October 19, 1918.

Our local learned of the trip that the United States Government planned and included the gold star mother of the late Brother Bauer. The local requested Mrs. Bauer to decorate the grave for the local. Mrs. Bauer was glad she made the trip and says it was a relief to know just where her son is.

Besides Edwin H. Bauer, Mrs. Bauer has two other sons who are members of our local with years of good standing. Local No. 41 had 65 others members in the service during the World War, three losing their lives and nine being wounded.

Working conditions are about the same here, although we look for some improvement in the near future. The daily newspapers here, as in other places, try to make us believe that prosperity is around the corner, but the unemployed workers in this city are still numerous.

OTTO C. HOLZER.



MRS. BAUER AT THE GRAVE IN FRANCE OF HER SON, SERGEANT EDWIN H. BAUER, KILLED IN ACTION OCTOBER 19, 1918. EDWIN H. BAUER WAS A MEMBER OF LOCAL UNION NO. 41, I. B. E. W.

we need capital and those industries which operate on full time basis the entire year. Previously the general trend was to advertise Portland as a wonderful place to live. It is that but before a man can live he must make a living. But enough of that, before long we will be talking hard times.

One of the most interesting things I can think of to write about at the present time is our apprentice school. The helpers are all required to attend the school one three-hour period per week and must give a good excuse for non-attendance. We have a definite course outlined and lessons in pamphlet form which are to be finished before proceeding to the next.

There is much interest shown in the school at present with no indication of slowing down. The local as a whole is very much interested in the training of the younger men and want much to see better journeymen turning out each year.

Along with the present uproar due to coming elections we are prompted to tell a story.

There was once a steamboat owner on the Mississippi river who had started with the proverbial nothing and had finally "arrived." In order to commemorate his rise in the world he decided to build the finest steamer on the river. He did that and then in order to draw attention to the craft he bought the finest and largest whistle obtainable. Its sounds were pleasing to the ear and its blast could be heard miles farther than any other. There was only one drawback—every time they blew the whistle they had to tie up the boat.

HARRY W. DALBY.

**L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.**

Editor:

Having just received the October issue of the JOURNAL, I was just a little bit surprised to see Brother Frank Tustin in the role of press secretary for Local No. 46. Not that Frank isn't capable of the job, but I would be inclined to feel as though he is grabbing off considerable territory, having read some, if not all, of his letters under the heading of Local Union No. 77, of Seattle. Frank has been accused of a good deal in his time, some good, some bad. I even remember one time not so many years ago when he was given the title of business representative of Local No. 46 in the JOURNAL. This he refused to accept as the gospel truth.

I really believe Frank and I will have to get into a huddle and try to figure out how come this job of press secretary has become a football to be pushed, tossed or kicked over the wrong goal post. First down and yards and yards to go.

Oh yes, the paper tonight said good times are just around the corner, but of course they neglected to say which corner. With the swell line of bologna peddled by the newspapers the country over someone should start a chain system of butcher shops.

We can report conditions thusly: Better than 80 members loafing. Nice for this time of year, isn't it? And yet when Christmas comes you are supposed to give presents, and how—there's the catch—how? I believe in the giving of presents in one's immediate family at Christmas time but outside of that it's a lot of hooey.

Be that as it may, as long as we have our good health we'll have something to be thankful for. We'll get our eats one way or another. Jimmy Thomas offered to feed Louie Bertsch, Tuesday night. The offer, however, was refused.

Pick-ups of the day: Earl Gilpin and I discussing old times; Cliff McClelland requested. Brother Day reporting on Brother Mooney's new home. Frank Tustin, L. U. No. 46's new press secretary. L. U. No. 828, radio men of Seattle—fine letter boys. C. U. L. G. N. B. V. D. W. C. LINDELL.

**L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG.**

Editor:

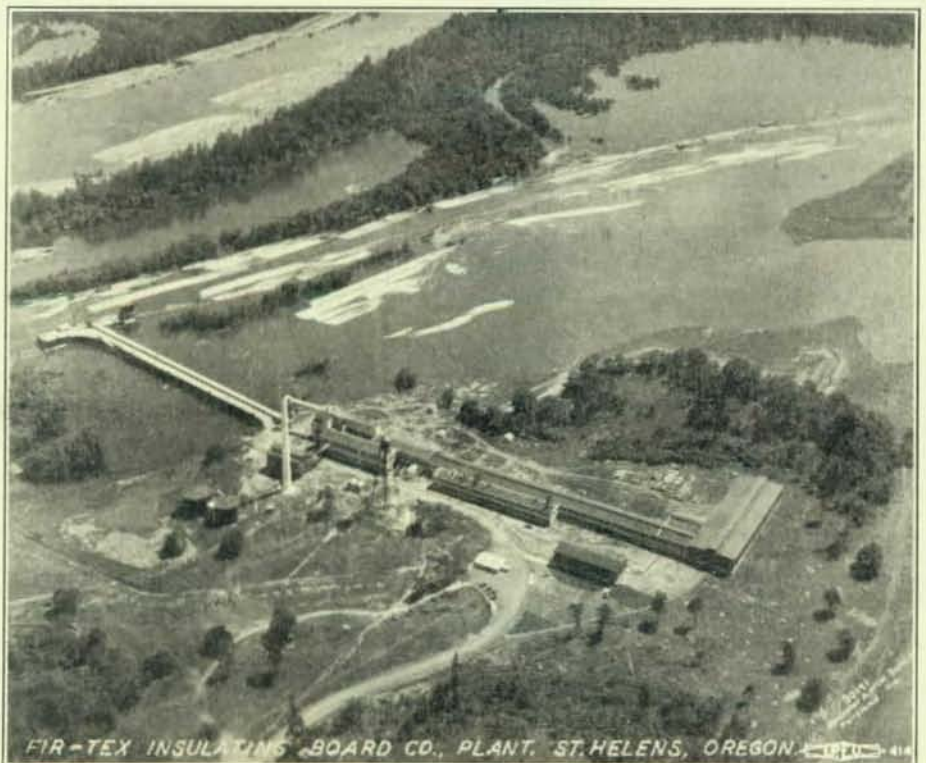
Some old timer explained the present situation not long ago by saying "We have been on a 10-year prosperity jag, now we have the headache." Maybe he is right. For the first time in history one of our well-known organizations in Portland seems to have opened its eyes. It has finally decided that

**L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.**

Editor:

Some time has passed since I had an article in the WORKER, and I have been jumped by every member in this local. But they won't be able to say anything for this month.

Brothers, if any of you have been reading the papers you have noticed the boost this



FIR-TEX INSULATING BOARD CO., PLANT, ST. HELENS, OREGON.

AERIAL VIEW OF THE FIR-TEX INSULATING BOARD COMPANY PLANT, ST. HELENS, OREG. ALL ELECTRICAL WORK INSTALLED BY MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG. PICTURE FURNISHED BY HARRY W. DALBY, OF THE JAGGAR-SROUFE COMPANY, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING ENGINEERS, PORTLAND, OREG.

city has been getting in the way of having plenty of work for everyone. There has been a great mistake made. We haven't enough work here to keep one-half of the working men busy.

Out local has 30 members on the waiting list and I guess it will be some wait, and that is not the half of it, we expect to have a number more soon.

The flying field in this city, which was to work so many union men that the number would be countless, was a "flop." About 25 per cent was fair; the rest were non-union—in other words, Brothers, just plain "rats."

Brothers, take a tip from me and stay away from San Antonio.

The above is the only thing of importance I have in mind at present, but will be back next month with a bigger and better letter.

All right, Brothers, let's all work together for the betterment of Local No. 60 and the I. B. E. W.

JIMMIE DEHART.

#### L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

After an absence of several months, L. U. No. 84 is reporting again.

Conditions are not so good here; we have a lot of Brothers loafing, with no prospect of work soon.

Our Labor Day parade was a success. We won first prize and we surely did deserve it. We had about 250 uniformed Brothers marching in perfect order.

We're glad to be under our new constitution. Certainly is much better in handling the local business.

Our auxiliary has been very active this summer, has entertained for the local several times and we had a basket picnic recently.

Our vocational training classes have started again and we're glad to report a nice attendance from apprentices as well as journeymen.

I'll ring off for this time. More news later.

W. L. MARRUT.

#### L. U. NO. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

The unemployment situation seems to be the thought uppermost in our mind this month—not that it has not been given serious thought for the past year or so—but because it is becoming more acute as time goes on. Where and how is this world-wide economic depression going to end?

We are trying to solve it locally but we can do only so much. It is a world-wide problem, not a local one. We are helping those in our local union who are unemployed by distributing the jobs that come in as evenly as possible. We have no regular "system" but the financial secretary keeps a list of all those men who are unemployed and tries to place the men at work who are out of work the longest. The reason I say "he tries to place the men at work who have been out of work the longest" is because for years the contractors of this city have had their pick of the mechanics. Heretofore in slack times one could count from half a dozen to two dozen men soliciting jobs about the different shops each morning. Naturally the contractor had his own choice of who he wanted. With this big parade marching into his shop every day he knew who was out of work and how many were out of work better than we. Some men never reported out of work. Now the rank and file of our local union look at this soliciting of jobs in a different light. They see the danger in it and the harm that is done. Although there is no law against it, soliciting of jobs by the members of this local union has practically stopped.

We have always believed that all jobs should go through the business office, that there should be no soliciting of jobs by the members and when a contractor calls in for a man, so far as is humanly possible, the man who is out of work the longest should have that job.

One thing I have noticed on several occasions in the "day-room" is a sort of "brotherly feeling" or "comradship"; call it what you may, but I cannot help but feel that it is the knowledge of each other gained only by close association. I have seen men who were in need themselves step aside to let some man go to work whose wife and kiddies needed the money more. I have seen men, who after getting a few days' work and again joining the "day gang," who insist that a member take a five or a 10-spot to help him along until he gets a few days' work. Surely with that sort of fellowship this local will pull through this depression intact.

We hear from Detroit that 800 men have dropped their cards. We surely hope that this report is greatly exaggerated, for it seems deplorable that a man cannot keep his standing some way or another. A man loses so much when he loses his union card. It is better that he drop out of his lodge or club or fun organizations. [Editor's note: Detroit hasn't lost a man.]

We hear that in Cleveland the men are on a four-day week which is helping the unemployment situation there.

Our guess to a solution of this economic situation wouldn't amount to much. The working people aren't able to solve it—yet. It is up to the manufacturers and the "powers-that-be" in Wall Street. But they will have to be forced by the national government to do it. Henry Ford, William Randolph Hearst and others have offered some very good suggestions. President Hoover and his committee have promised action. Now if the politicians and grafters and the other leeches, who prey on public servants, will leave them alone we believe that they will set about ways and means of bringing this country back to "normalcy," as Harding was wont to say, bless his troubled soul.

We read with regret of the passing of Brother Armbruster, of Local No. 41. Quite a number of the boys of this local knew him and worked with him both in Buffalo and Baltimore. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family.

The letter of Brother Mittendorf, of L. U. No. 212, in the October WORKER, is something that every member should read who thinks that he is paying too much dues. We think it shows how little dues a man pays for the benefits he receives from our organization.

We see that Local No. 28 is quite proud of their bowling team. There has been a little talk around our local of starting a team or two this season, and maybe get up a league among the building trades. We will tell you all about our high scores later.

CARLETON E. MEADE.

#### L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

Local Union No. 98 is rapidly coming along to the point where it can look back and say "how foolish we have been, we thought that we were progressing, when as a matter of fact we were only quarreling, believing when one faction was in office, that the outs should be in, and constantly striving to show how incompetent the other fellow was, and exerting every effort to show him up to the membership as unprogressive, then a change of administration and the same thing over again, never changing, always remaining in the red."

But what a difference a really business-like attitude can make; no more going along with

the thought that we will change things at the election next year. Thanks to the changes in the constitution, the officers can now plan and be assured of plenty of time to put their plans into effect.

We are now enjoying in part the work of our officers for the past year, and with the able leadership of Vice President Kloter, a new agreement is in effect calling for an increase of one dollar per day on September 1, and a further increase of one dollar per day on January 1, 1931, with a proportionate increase for the helper. Our working conditions are also changed somewhat for the better.

The apprentice school opened on September 13 with the enrollment of all our apprentices, and will continue each Saturday from 8 a. m. to 12 m., consisting of electrical subjects and mathematics. These classes are being held at one of our newest and best equipped high schools, with instructors from the high schools, and full co-operation of the board of education. Classes are now being formed that will be composed entirely of our journeymen members, and will be held, too, on Saturday mornings, and the present indications are that about 200 will be enrolled as a starter.

The article in the last edition of the JOURNAL on the Electrical Guild was indeed a revelation on the relations between the electrical contractor and the I. B. E. W. and Guild's formation should do a great deal toward the betterment of the industry. The declaration of principles and the general pledge of co-operation with the I. B. E. W. on the part of the Guild will show the public that there is a common interest between the employer and the employee, something we have contended for for some time, and we should be happy to realize that our partners, the contractors, are advising the world that this is so.

We have every hope that by the time this letter is published we will have signed to our agreement the names of at least three contractors who have been outside of our ranks for years. This, too, will prove that they recognize a new order of things, and that a straight business conduct is the predominant feature.

Vice President Kloter is showing more each day that the confidence of the local has not been misplaced. His leadership, foresight and general aptitude to cope with problems that arise, is being recognized not only by the members, but by the contractors, and we believe that within a year Local Union No. 98 will be up amongst the leaders in our ranks, and I am sure this will be as acceptable to our contractors as to the men.

Politics, speeches, fault finding, self praise, deflections, additions, double crossing, the season is wide open and so uncertain, that as far as Pennsylvania is concerned, picking a winner at this time appears to be impossible.

On one side we have a Republican candidate for governor who upset the dope, arrangements, or what have you, in the primary, and as a result the Philadelphia machine has declared for the Democratic candidate. On the other hand a great many old-time Democrats have declared for the Republican candidate, because they can see no good intentions in the Republican gang turning in for a Democrat. In other words, if Hemphill, Democrat, wins, it can only mean that the gang is still in control, and as politics go, this appears to be true, because the gang certainly would not turn in without some sort of understanding.

Pinchot, Republican, appears to be holding the Republican strength up state, and with his labor record in a former incumbency is

standing very good with labor in the mining districts.

The wet-dry issue, of course, is the smoke screen, as if this really was an issue, it is taking a prominent part in the campaign.

The unemployment situation appears to be coming in for a good deal of attention and it is to be hoped that this is not another attempt to put back into political office those who are really responsible for the present conditions, by the playing up and general advertising given the Coolidge economy program previous to the last national election.

I heard Colonel Wood, presidential appointee to solve the present unemployment conditions, speaking on the radio this evening, and if I may judge, he sounded too pickayune, with his advice to the householder to paint and do necessary repair work now, rather than to tell us that he would advocate immediate starting of government building already planned and money appropriated, and I have in mind a \$10,000,000 postoffice for this city, money appropriated, lot cleared, but no architect yet selected, apparently waiting until after election, so that a political debt can be paid in the selection, and we know that it would take six months after the election before drawings even would be ready.

The article in the September JOURNAL relative to wage cuts for non-union workers as compiled by Dr. Gay is very interesting if not a pleasing history, and brings out the unreliable side of some of our business men in their very trying efforts to save the working man from himself.

A short time ago a number of big men throughout the country met at Washington and assured the President that wage cuts and reduction of forces were farthest from their thoughts, and then immediately proceeded to about face. It reminds me of the high esteem the average worker held for the doctor, lawyer an educator, previous to the war, and then when he found himself soldiering under these men as officers, and learned that they were subject to the same common clay instincts as himself, doubts if there is any truth in the world.

Local Union No. 98 is continuing to progress, so much so that if the present conditions had been predicted one year ago, it would have been classed as a lot of bunk, so that in making predictions for the future the same thought must be borne in mind, and the matter be left in the hands of those who have it in charge.

Vice President Kloter has full and complete charge of our organization and is meeting with full cooperation from both men and contractors and various rules have been put into effect in the form of changes in our agreement, that we are finding is a help to the industry and has been beneficial to the contractor as well as to the organization.

JACK WEIMAN.

#### L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

It was suggested in a recent issue of our popular JOURNAL that the conditions which contribute to the unemployment situation and general business in any locality would be of real interest to our readers. Many are accustomed to hear our city of Providence referred to regularly on the air as "The Southern Gateway of New England." It is indeed, admirably situated at the head of a splendid harbor, in direct communication with all coast wise and even ocean shipping. It is also importantly situated for all railway and air transport service between Boston and New York.

Its industries are many and diversified. It is perhaps most widely known as a center for manufacturing jewelry. But the production of machinery, tools and of the textiles

generally are also very important here. The wholesale houses service not only all of Rhode Island but large sections of Massachusetts on the north and Connecticut on the western boundary, comprising a population of more than one and one-half millions. Seventy-five per cent of these people in our metropolitan district are engaged in the production of textiles, and this industry is, therefore, the keynote for either prosperity or depression, such as we are experiencing at the present time.

In this connection let us observe the history of one group of mills, 16 in number, in the control of a single family for more than three generations. Up to some 10 years ago their trade marked product had world-wide recognition, warehouses were always kept filled to supply the demands of foreign trade and it was boasted that many families of mill workers had seen three generations of service without loss of time.

Soon after the close of the World War controlling interests were acquired by a new organization which, while retaining the well-known trade-mark, speedily depleted the warehouses and then proceeded to lower the quality of the merchandise. Next a small army of efficiency experts were engaged who promptly made a showing by increasing the production per operative but decreased wages at the same time. The wage cut brought about a strike which affected practically all the mills in this area. After a bitter struggle for nine months, the operatives accepted the cut and returned to work.

The manufacturers were now ready to enjoy their victory, but during the prolonged strike the far east markets had been lost to competitors. The orient is an important consumer of cotton goods. India alone has a population of close to 400,000,000, each male member of which wears a turban containing from 12 to 20 yards of cotton cloth. His principal other garment also requires some six yards, while all the women of middle class use a similar amount in their clothing. The Egyptian has a long garment resembling a night gown as well as a turban which requires a goodly number of yards. Orientals have worn these costumes for generations and are extremely unlikely to take to wearing silk hosiery and more meagre garments for generations to come. But the formerly sought after trade-mark had by this time been forgotten or, worse still, found untrustworthy, thanks to the zeal of the efficiency men. As a result, today only three of the original 16 mills in this chain are being operated with any degree of regularity. Meanwhile most of the machinery has been or is being removed from the remaining 13.

Other Rhode Island manufacturers, sensing increased profits, proceeded to remove the industry from New England and its now enlightened and trained operatives to the south, where the majority of employees to be had were untrained agriculturists, driven by necessity to accepting the low standard of living imposed by long hours and low wages.

It is therefore apparent what a complete reorganization of our industries must take place to provide employment for the surplus of labor we have here in Rhode Island. When our idle textile operatives can again earn a living wage, their normal consumption will be the impetus needed to stimulate business generally to renewed activity.

T. H. FITZSIMMONS.

"We must raise for debt purposes \$5,000,000 every day, \$200,000 every hour, \$3,000 every minute. It takes the whole time labor of 2,000,000 workers, year in and year out, to pay the annual cost of our debt burden."—Philip Snowden.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

By the A. F. of L. convention being held in Boston, Local No. 103 reaped some benefit. The benefit was in the form of coming in close contact with a number of our International Officers and delegates from other electrical locals. On October 10, we had open house and International President Broach and International Secretary Bugniet both gave us quite a talk on the new policies of the International Office. International Vice Presidents Tracy and Keaveney, and Brother C. Paulson, of L. U. No. 134, Chicago; Brothers Priest and Maroney, of L. U. No. 3, New York; Brother Silvia, of Kansas City, and Brother Bresnehan, of St. Paul, all spoke a few words which were enjoyed by a well-packed hall.

I think this is a good time to announce the location of the new executive offices of the business manager and financial secretary. They are on the fourth floor of the Essex Building, at 665 Atlantic Avenue. The new location is handy to the tunnel and elevated and opposite the South Station.

A drive for new members was started by officers of our credit union. Members of L. U. No. 103 are being asked to join and buy at least one share at \$5.00. Members who have steady employment are requested to interest themselves in order that those seeking loans may not be turned down. Remember, to borrow from the credit union one must first be a member. Think this over, boys. You never can tell when you may need a loan yourself. The last report of the credit union to the state banking commission revealed a very healthy credit union with good promises ahead.

GOODY.

#### L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

I informed the readers of the WORKER that we had elected a new business agent after 11 years of Brother McEachren's struggle of ups and downs, with three strikes included against the powerful Edison Company. The last one was in July, 1926, with most disastrous results to both parties concerned, but the Edison Company took by far the worst licking, inasmuch as L. U. No. 93, linemen, went on strike and only three went back and one of the three as a strike breaker. The other 90 are much better off, at least they have a clean slate as far as mankind is concerned.

By the way, the local did not go out of existence, in fact we are much healthier. Our new business agent, Brother Frank Smith, is going like a house afire; 36 new members since July, even considering the hard times the country is going through.

At the last meeting, October 3, I had the pleasure of going to the Hotel Statler and meeting International President Broach and International Vice President Keaveney, leading them into my "Rolls Royce" and taking them to our meeting, and, Brothers we are one lucky outfit to have this clean-cut, straight-to-the-point hombre directing our ship, the good old I. B. E. W. Now I am no salesman, still I am sure we are on the road to success; anyone with a grain of intelligence cannot help but realize if we do not progress it will not be his fault.

HENRY FITZGERALD.

#### DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled. **\$2.50**



**L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.**

Editor:

This local now has changed its meeting nights to the first and third Monday at 7:30 p. m. We also are in a new hall, Frick and McGee Building, Washington Street, opposite the Eagle Temple. The executive board meets the opposite Monday from the local. The executive board has gone over the new constitution and will endeavor to live up to it. This local was opposed to centralizing the power of the Brotherhood to a man but we will abide with the majority and await results.

We were pleased to hear of Brother Art Bennett's promotion to the office of vice president. This local wishes him every success.

On December 10 is the 31st birthday of the central trades and labor council and this year we intend to celebrate it by holding a banquet at the Samuels Hotel. Speakers of note in the labor movement of the country will be invited to speak. An invitation already has been sent to Brother Broach. I for one certainly desire very much to have him here. The writer is chairman of the committee.

Local No. 106 is putting on a stage party in the very near future, probably will be able to give more details about it in my next letter to the WORKER.

A committee of 15 citizens of this city were appointed by the former mayor to draft up a new building code. The committee functioned for awhile, and after the lapse of about a year the present mayor has decided to push it to the front. We are in hopes it can be perfected and put into force by January 1, 1931. There are three union men on the committee, one carpenter, one plumber and the writer for the electrical workers.

Brother H. M. Higley has deposited his card in Local No. 174, Warren, Pa., as he is working there for the winter. He was a very active member and Local No. 106 will miss him. Our loss is some one else's gain. Maybe some more of us will follow him, as work here is very slow. The writer has done nothing in over two months.

Election will be over by the time this comes out in print. Most of us are pulling for labor's friends, Governor Roosevelt and Lieutenant Governor Lehman.

W. R. M.

**L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.**

Editor:

Another month has rolled around and I don't know where it slipped to as my hand is still cramped from my last effort.

Brother C. E. Beck, who for some time past has been identified with Local No. 108 as financial secretary and business manager, has been appointed International Organizer for the southeastern district, to work in conjunction with Vice President Wilson of the fifth district.

Local No. 108 congratulates Brother Beck on his appointment and wishes him all success in his new position. He will be missed by our local and they will be fortunate indeed if they are able to fill the vacancy created by his advancement, with as able a man as Brother Beck has proven himself to be.

Brother Beck has been active in labor movements for more than 20 years. He first joined the Brotherhood in Chicago in 1905. Due to situations beyond his control he lost his card and re-entered the Brotherhood at Portland, Oreg., Local No. 225, on April 3, 1911. Since then he has had his card in Local No. 177, Jacksonville; Local No. 1382, Columbia, S. C., and Local No. 69, of Dallas, at which place he was especially active.

He was delegate to the Florida State Federation of Labor in 1927, 1928, 1929, and

1930. He also served as delegate to the international convention of the I. B. E. W., at Miami, in 1929.

He was elected second vice president, State Federation of Labor, at Pensacola, Fla., in 1928 and was elected as first vice president of the same body in 1930, at Miami. He also served as financial secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa during 1927 and 1928.

We feel sure that Brother Beck is qualified for better things and are confident that he will bring home the bacon.

Have very little news of interest this month. Very little work in sight and no reports of any beyond the horizon.

Some propagandists will tell you through the newspapers that several large canning factories are opening and that prosperity is at our door. It must be the back door and that same fellow forgot to tell you that one cigar factory closed its doors, laying off more than 400 hands, and that another went on half time, placing over 2,000 on a small income.

Take my warning and tell it to all your friends, whether they are wire twisters or not, to think well and make sure that they buy a roundtrip ticket if they are thinking of spending the winter in Tampa.

Yours till we meet again.

R. H. SMITH.

**L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.**

Editor:

We view with alarm the fall of the nation's barometer on stocks and securities on Wall Street, and with it the earnings of millions of wealth of the workers. Those who followed the bankers' and business men's admonition, "Save."

We were prosperous; we accumulated because of thrift; we invested, because to let the savings bring additional earnings. We as workers put all on sound and eminently substantial industrial stocks of our foremost manufacturing companies in the nation. But they went down with the weaklings and apparently worthless ones. And this disheartening thing comes after years of hope and faith in a nation and its industries, its laws, its growth, the advice of its most able and judicious business men, and with one of the ambitions to see the blue skies for the future our saving are swept away as if by a storm or tornado devastating the houses upon the plains.

We often think the efforts of men have failed, because we got away from first principles; that is, those enunciated by the greatest of all men, "See your Brother's need first, and thine own after." How well this has been changed, to first view all the goods for ourself, and none for the other fellow after. This has largely become a universal teaching. Gather, Brothers, gather, and trust your savings to me, and after many days, I will return to you with accumulated earnings, you to add your life savings, and our blade of grass today will become two tomorrow. Oh, who are they who snare the workers and again "snare him his all," and say, "Boy, you made a wrong move, and buy now; the stock is low and will grow into money for you?"

What is this thing we seek? "Better living and working conditions, education, proficiency in our trade, law abiding, faithful to home and land. Cowardly, succumbing to thievery against home and old age. Save and trust your funds to the banker, he says. His bank fails. What recourse have you? If it does not fail, he says 3 per cent is enough for you and proceeds to earn for himself, if his judgment on the securities is well grounded, 20 to 30 per cent on your money. This is enough to disgust honest and con-

fidence in man institutions run basically for selfishness. Buy iron-clad securities and try to earn 6 to 7 per cent and we see them fall to low levels and dividends eliminated waiting recuperation of confidence in business, etc.

We see age in industry does not co-operate mutually. One survives, the other must perish. "Make hay while the sun shines," a youthful admonition. What does this mean to him who gave his all, reared a family, sacrificed, fought for organized labor, and a strictly union standard in industry? After 40 the life has gone out of his usefulness, we are told, and insurance companies claim he has a life expectancy of many years yet to live. Where are the funds to sustain these after years—when he is forced to retire from labor? How many have been rocked to sleep in the cradle of good advice, from our superiors, advisors and well-wishers? "Trust me and I will not fail you." "Self will lean," is a gnostic truth.

Can we live to self alone? Can we ostracize ourself from men, and set apart from the world and not be a part of it? No. Then, if this is a fact, why such wanton and unneeded suffering? Mental suffering, anguish at heart, sick with fear—fear to speak, fear to have no job, fear to say "I am in need," fear of tomorrow and each subsequent tomorrow?

We have a Brotherhood, manned by the most efficient and far-seeing ones of our group. Can we and they see a solution for these everyday ills? Does the future hold more for our Brotherhood than today? Will old age pensions and any seeming cure bring the ultimate of our ambitions? Are we, Brothers in fact when jobs are at stake? Do we see the other's need first? Our own last? First principles alone will save and cure industrial ills. Enough for each and no more will stop the rise and fall of securities for profit and advantage; will stop greed for all there is and leave nothing for the other fellow.

Can't these principles be used to save human decay, save a nation, save the world? Can't men arise out of deception, trickery, thievery, in fact dishonesty in all its forms, and be men for life? For principle, for the sake of the rising generations, that come up to become racketeers because it is really profitable and, to them, is as honest as lawful deception and trickery, poor judgment, etc.?

What does society hold out but get it any way, "get it"—by the racket or through the orderly process of law. Save you men of industry, save! Invest you men of industry, invest! Age will get you if you don't, and the other fellow will if you won't.

This is the human puzzle, and reams and reams of paper, manuscripts and books have been submitted upon it, but the principles have not been changed. Advice is cheap and worthless, except to the sufferer—he has the greatest teacher, experience.

W. A. LORBEY.

**L. U. NO. 120, LONDON, CANADA**

Editor:

Well, I have not sent a line in for the last couple of months, as there is not much doing here. There are a couple of jobs that will keep the boys going for a while, but outsiders stay away, as some of the boys are not working and you would just have a trip for nothing. We would like your company any time, but right now don't bring any tools, that's all.

We are having the same old cry, nobody at meetings, just the same old faces, the old stand-bys, and none of the rest of the gang. No excuse, summer is over and so why not come up once a month anyway? If it wasn't

for the old I. B. E. W., where would you be? Back on the farm driving up to the next pile and hollaring "Whoa!" So why don't you all show up once in a while and let's see what a good meeting was like?

It has started to get winter up here and no more corn roasts any more for a while. Why not have a few old time parties, just to while the dreary winter months in or out?

ROY SERVICE.

#### L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

The principal topic of interest (when no college football is being played locally) is politics—and lots of 'em. Oregon elects a governor this year, and a flock of other officials down to city dog catcher (I think), and the political pot doth seethe and boil like a witch's cauldron. Yea, verily. And in addition we have numerous and sundry proposed laws and enactments upon which to ponder and exercise our sovereign franchise. Not the least troublesome of these is a bill designed to open the way for public development of water power. This bill is anything from black magic to the gateway to Paradise, depending upon how far removed you may be from the viewpoint of the "power octopus." However, the election will be over before this appears in print (if it does), and it is unnecessary to go further into details.

The phase of the situation upon which I wish to comment is the desperate attempt that is being made to obtain the endorsement of organized labor for one of the candidates for governor. This man is the head of one of the largest department stores in the west. Several years ago this store was placed upon the unfair list of the Central Labor Council, and it still is unfair to the retail clerks' organization. But a new addition is being built and this work is unionized. Therefore, the building trades are inclined to support the candidate. Also, I understand, the house electricians, engineers and a few other employees are union men. This keeps a few other locals pacified. Seemingly, use has been made of every possible contact along these lines in the attempt to align all organized labor behind the candidate. Yet he has never permitted the organizing of his large army of clerks, whose conditions of labor are far below the standard of the union.

The question is, what determines the "fairness" of the policy of an employer? Is it the occasional erection of a building with union labor, or is it the continuous employment in that building of thousands of underpaid

clerks who are not permitted to organize? I am reminded of a cartoon appearing some time ago in our JOURNAL, which shows a construction crew of union men leaving a completed building, wondering where their next job is coming from, and a non-union maintenance crew arriving to "carry on" in the new plant. In my mind, it does not signify much that a man erects a building under union conditions (particularly in a city where the building trades are well organized), if he fills that building with non-union employees as soon as it is completed. Yet we have a great many union members, and some locals, here who are enthusiastically endorsing just that policy.

To the thinking man, there is still a great deal of federating to be done in the ranks of American labor. And some of us will have to begin to see the other fellow's problem before it can be done. Truly, Mr. Editor, there is much need for education.

DALE B. SIGLER.

#### L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

At this writing it appears as if the winter was next, and no doubt a lot do not wish for it just yet, as it means added expense and that means a lot, for those who have been out of a job most of the summer with no work in sight and the winter coming would nearly give the most of us the blues. We here have been working quite steady; no great rush, no extra men put on and none laid off, just going along, and I figure that is far better than most places. We have two or three idle now. The chances are that we will have some more in the near future.

When late fall arrives around here there also comes a call for donations to make up a fund of near \$200,000 for the needy. Some goes direct to the poor, the rest is divided up between various organizations. Most of these should be self-supporting but it seems as if they wait all summer for this drive. It would be nice if those at the head of such drives would only request funds from those who employ labor and those who do not have to work to get by. Others who have to work do not have any too much to get by on in the winter. We have the same drive each year, regardless if it was a prosperous year or not. I am of the opinion that much of the poverty is on account of the wages being too small to support most of these even should they be working all the year around, let alone just part time work. A drive to increase wages in this town would mean far better condi-

tions for the poor; in fact, if these organizations which are looking for this drive would be dropped and the general workers would receive a living wage there would not be any reason for the collection. Poor wages make more poor. It looks to me as if they are driving on the wrong road. This drive is not a free giving, take it all around. On some works one must give if he expects to continue with his or her job. At the same time they can not very well get along without letting some other bills go by to meet the donations. Many times the steady worker has a hard time to pay as he goes—that is, pay days he is lucky if he draws enough to meet his obligations.

This is not a subject to write on and give one's views as it is not in style. I say again that if the ones in charge of this kind of drive would turn around and drive as hard for better and at least living wages, if it was successful, they would need to drive no more.

F. C. HUSB.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Quite frequently one hears some sarcastic remark about the "big" salaries that are earned by the various building trades mechanics.

As a rule these remarks can be attributed to dissatisfied workers of the non-union variety, or those of a more prejudiced nature.

Rarely do they ever make an attempt to advance themselves, but are forever throwing cold water on the honest efforts of others, who are more ambitious than they.

However, the persons making remarks of this kind seldom realize the vast amount of knowledge that is necessary to execute the work that is required in the modern building of today.

Taking a set of plans and the necessary tools when a job gets under way, adding to it as the building progresses, finally putting on the finish and carrying it to completion, requires a good deal of skill.

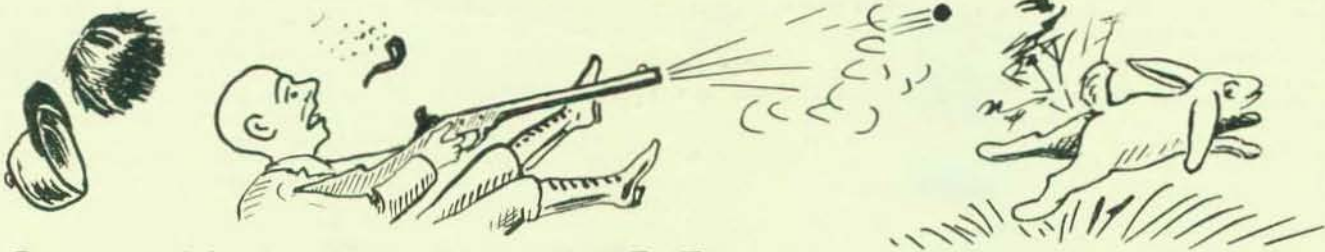
And this is the very reason why he can demand a good wage; he's qualified, reliable, and therefore valuable to those who require his services.

I wonder how many there are who continually harp about the building mechanic, who would be willing to change places with him, knowing the regular routine, also the hazardous conditions of some jobs, and the uncertainty of employment, due to weather conditions and other reasons?

On the other hand, I would like to inform some of the people who like to find fault, and

## SCHOOL DAZE

By AL. GUY



Johnnie Mack shot at a HARE

The gun kicked back and he lost his HAIR.

PEU 414

criticise the efforts of the building craftsmen, that we are doing about three times as much work today, as we formerly did when receiving about \$4 per day.

Such things as these are never taken into consideration by the man who envies you your job, salary and conditions, all he can see is the bright side of the question.

The mechanics who have accumulated their knowledge through years of experience and study, are just as much entitled to high salaries as men of other professions.

No doubt some one is going to insinuate that some of our men are not finished mechanics, and I am going to answer them in this manner: There isn't a trade or profession on the face of the earth that can make the assertion that they are all equally good.

WM. F. MITTENDORF.

#### L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

While big business in many instances has organized and consolidated for the sole purpose of eliminating competition and limiting production, labor has seldom resorted to such methods to maintain its living standards. On the other hand we have often encouraged employers to procure time-saving tools and material, which is as it should be.

But when we furnish the tools for these speeding up methods, thereby either shortening our own pay check or eliminating by this obviously unfair competition some other less fortunate Brother, we are carrying our altruism too far.

Because of the willingness of some Brothers to use their cars to get ahead of their fellow workmen or on account of their thoughtlessness it has gotten to a place in Topeka where a workman is forced to use his car in most of the shops to haul the boss' material to and from the job.

If a man works for less than the scale, we shout "scab" at him and get our noses punched, but is it any worse to violate the by-laws of your union in other respects?

Work is slacker in Topeka for this time of year than I have ever seen it in the 25 or more years I have worried about slack work.

The Tecumsha job being completed, many of the Brothers have left town to find work.

Before this reaches your fireside Henry Allen will have been elected or defeated, but whether elected or rejected we will tell the world we are against him and will be until he tries to represent the state sending him rather than the effete east or any other section of the country.

The morals of our nation must indeed be low if we can wink at Stebbins hiring Groceryman Norris to run against Senator Norris, in Nebraska. If it's a crime to hire votes it is surely as much of a crime to hire candidates and the sooner states pass laws controlling this specific crime the better.

J. R. WOODHULL.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Well, friends, you have won; those many, many letters received from you from this old United States requesting my reappearance in these columns have won, and here I am.

But you will have to be satisfied with personalities as I will try to refrain from antagonistic attacks as before.

Z. Z. Miller has become quite a fan to this new fad, miniature golf. That's the game in a nut shell (sez he). He is now experimenting with two fly swatters and a fuller ball. He calls it miniature tennis. This pee wee craze has him so strong that he is thinking of buying an Austin as soon as they come out with a cigarette small enough so that he can enjoy his favorite weed while driving.

Martin Graham, our star "skinner," brought a Whippet, a Toledo product. Since then he has tried several neighboring cities, trying to find a universal joint to fit it. He got the car early this spring and hopes to get it running by Christmas.

Harry (Whitey) Hoover has a brand new Plymouth. And say, girls, you remember my telling you last spring of that strange something on his upper lip? You should see it now. The cutest little bunch of white hair. Resembles a powder puff or a bunny's tail. He refuses to pose for a photograph for publication. Says he wants to train it first. For what I don't know.

Among our bachelors here who are in circulation are Otto Bowers, Robert Stieh, and Jack Johnson. Bill Hill, of the transformer department, always sells his quota of stock. Well, it seems he has three sisters. Each takes one. The answer is, quota sold.

H. Vanderluit passed out Henry Georges. Both mother and son are doing well.

Us linemen here in Toledo have something to boast of and to feel mighty glad about—not one of us has had to resort to pavement walking for pastime. Fortunately, we have been working steadily. Fate has blessed us all and no mistake.

Election will have passed when you boys read this, so some of you can repent for your part in allowing labor's friends to get defeated in the primaries and now you can see and realize that with Mr. Chalmers now a private citizen that labor has lost a friend and also a vote in Congress. Think a minute; ain't the working men dumb when it comes to selecting men to represent them in Congress or any other law-making body? You and you and you, as individuals—did your vote go where it would reap you any future benefit? Did you select a man as your choice for judge, for governor, or for Congressman who would do you yourself any good through any labor body that you help support? If it were necessary to go to them for a favor, did your particular organization support talk it over before election and vote in a body along with your friends? Then could you expect any favor? Would you be entitled to any? To the victor goes the spoils. Did you support the winning side? We know that our friend has gone from Congress, the man who voted favorably on every labor question that was submitted for consideration during his three terms in Congress.

Did you keep our governor in office? A friend of the union always, Mr. Cooper. Did you put back into office a judge who has granted thousands too many divorces without hearing but one side of the case as judge of domestic relations? If you did, and you know best whether you did or not, then you have done yourself more harm than good in exercising your rights at the polls, and if things go wrong then are you guilty of making things as they are?

Think it over. It is too late to right your wrong, but you have time to repent and next election erase the vote cast this election. I promised to stay away and here I am again.

DUKE.

#### L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor:

It has been said that it is much easier to make people cry than to laugh. If that be so, then it gives the members of L. U. No. 259, the pleasure of transforming an expression of sadness into one of gladness.

Five years ago we engaged the services of one to represent us. At the time he was not unknown to labor circles. Application and diligence had marked him as characteristically suited to a job that would call on him to meet the exigencies that are forever inherent with a business managership.

As the years passed he assumed additional duties, representing L. U. No. 307, of Lynn, in this district. The Massachusetts State Federation of labor recognized and rewarded him for his services to labor; he was always in demand as a speaker and an authority on labor conditions and problems.

During his tenure of office in L. U. No. 259, many deplorable conditions were corrected. Always willing to assist, his services were appreciated.

We have differed with him; laughed and joked with him; talked seriously with him; and at times, we must admit, harbored a bit of ill-feeling towards him, but we were all the while getting the better acquainted with him.

Now that we know each other, a wider field of activity has opened to him, President Broach having called him to Washington to work in the International Office. In the bag which he carries with him may we jam our very best wishes, and if time shall serve to dull the memory, and of old acquaintances cause forgetting, may some one always ask, "What time is it, Charlie Reed?"

Brother Forrest, of Lynn, has been appointed to take Brother Reed's place.

We are passing through a period which seems fraught with great possibilities for the carrying out of many of the ideals and aims advocated by the A. F. of L.

As is the case with all depression periods, students of economics proclaim and declaim. Learned scholars give out interviews, their reasonings and solutions being broadcast throughout the country. But always the results seem ever the same: Want and misery stalk hand in hand.

Man has progressed through the centuries by stages. Developments and inventions constantly wrought changes in his manner and mode of living, notwithstanding his possible desire to continue living as was his accustomed wont. Whereas at one time he was dependent only on his efforts for food, clothing and shelter, his means now for obtaining these necessities of life are limited according to his productive contribution to a highly organized and industrialized society of which he is a member.

Thus it is that as these wants are limited to his productiveness, so is his productiveness limited to the wants of society, which in turn is limited in the satisfaction of these wants to available wealth income. It can be readily seen that interruption of any one of these factors would seriously affect the whole.

Now, by logic of this reasoning, man being constituted society, it is by his being able to satisfy his wants that wealth is created, and wants increase with added income, which is measured by his ability to share adequately in the national wealth to which his productiveness entitles him. Limitations are affected, however, which react against ability to produce.

Increase in population with attendant added competition in the labor field, limits opportunity to seek work when jobs are scarce; causes over which man has no absolute control. Sickness, etc., increase of labor-saving machines and invention, mergers and chain systems, and a thousand and one contributing causes add to the restriction placed on the power to produce. It might be stated that over-production would dispute these limitations, but if by over-production a period of unemployment followed until the surplus was used up, then ability to produce is very much limited.

Against these natural restrictions, society chafes and searches for means by which they may be overcome. In the case of nations, restriction or barring of immigration is one logical solution; medical science com-

bats another; against the machine and merger, however, with their greater displacement of active, healthy, skilled, productive labor no remediable solutions (with few exceptions) have been put into active force by which the displacements may continue to share in, and add to the general wealth.

Against the policy of an earlier era, one of opposition to trusts and combines on the grounds they stifled competition and were, therefore, detrimental to the best interests of society in general, it is now the policy and practice to encourage and assist great mergers on the supposition that society will benefit, and be the better served by the elimination of waste in industry, and also in increased efficiency. This seems a fallacy, for it is interesting to note that in the wealthiest of all nations it is true that, through overproductiveness caused by shortsightedness and greed, a condition exists whereby millions are hopelessly seeking work, and hundreds of thousands of others are nervously holding their jobs.

It would seem quite fair to assume that if industry would distribute its benefits equitably and unselfishly strive to attune itself to the general welfare, such periodic occurrences of business stagnation would be eliminated.

Until that time arrives, however, society may well be grateful to the A. F. of L., whose economic policies have forced on the country the shorter work week, higher wages, sanitary working conditions, and many more which space will not permit me to name. It now demands "no immigration," general five-day week, a change of attitude of courts to labor, reduction in rates of public utilities, and a greater supervision of the activities of big business.

We see going on about us voluntary acceptance of shorter hours and three-day work week, to distribute to others a share in the little which is now obtainable. Perhaps a lesson is being learned and if this be true it augurs well for the future.

J. FLYNN.

#### L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

King Winter has been giving us a sample of his wares. If his goods are true to sample we can expect to shovel much coal this winter.

During the first part of October the boys gave Old Man Gloom a crack on the jaw and treated themselves to a chicken supper. As we watched the chicken vanish we decided that the lack of work had not caused the appetite to decline.

The chief topic at the local is hunting. If all the stories are true we might as well sell the old gun as there will be no game next year.

Brother Walter Gerst, our recording secretary, has moved. He now lives at No. 345 Yuba Street.

We join in the congratulations to the constitution committee.

IVAN M. GIBBS.

#### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The reading of news items in the public press is sometimes highly enlightening in the study of our modern social system, in illustrating that hackneyed but trite old saying, "It makes a difference whose bull is gored." Considerable furor was caused and the papers of the entire country appeared to be considerably shocked when Governor Long of Louisiana received the commander of a German cruiser, clad in green silk pajamas. Of course, this was a breach of diplomatic courtesy and the German officer was very much offended. However, the governor, re-

alizing the implications of the social diplomatic obligations of his official position, made a public apology to the disgruntled German gentleman, which saved the situation and officially ended the matter.

Last week when President Hoover went to speak to the bankers' convention in Cleveland Ohio, he stayed at a scab hotel; one that was being picketed by the cooks' and waiters' union because it has locked out its former employees for refusing to sign "yellow dog" contracts promising not to become members of organized labor. To date I have heard of no apology being offered. The press was not shocked, far from it; they didn't even consider it news. The only mention of it that I know of was by B. L. (Bud) McKillips in the "What-not" column of the Minneapolis Labor Review. Of course, this was not a breach of diplomatic etiquette; it was just a plain slap in the face of organized labor. The amount of apologizing called for by an affront such as this might put too much of a strain on a Republican administration. It may tax the alibi producing abilities of the Republican machine between now and the next national campaign, but I doubt it. Labor has a short memory.

Another item of interest that appeared in the "What-not" column of the Labor Review was that the White House had recently been painted by a non-union contractor who, though he only bid \$150 under the union contractor, paid wages that were \$4 to \$5 a day less than the union scale in Washington. Maybe the G. O. P. can laugh that off.

In quoting these items from the Labor Review, I have a reason; it is this: These things should be of importance to labor throughout the entire country and I wish to give them a wider publicity than the circulation of that paper can, also I have to have something to write about.

In face of all the protestations and proposals on the part of the administration, in regard to the relief of the unemployment situation, not to mention Mr. Hoover's speech to those bankers at Cleveland, in which he declared that we must continue to increase the American standard of living; not lower it as suggested by one of those bankers, the items I have quoted above give one food for thought.

Is Mr. Hoover sincere in his much acclaimed policies of unemployment relief and the maintaining of the high American standard of living? We must certainly give Mr. Hoover credit for being well enough informed to know that organized labor is the greatest force in this country irrevocably pledged to the furtherance of these aims and having sufficient intelligence to grasp the incongruity of advocating these policies and then spurning the one group that must be the sincerest ally in the pursuance thereof. Neither ignorance nor lack of discernment may be ascribed to one qualifying as chief executive of the nation.

Of course, there is another possible explanation to these matters, but I will leave it to the radicals, the Bolshies, to give that one, as I think I have said enough on the subject and, anyway, they probably can do it much better than I could.

Employment conditions here show little or no improvement and the labor movement here is busy trying to secure the adoption of the five-day week towards relieving the situation. Also in our own organization, we are working on the matter of trying to improve the state electrical laws and to this end our legislative committee, of which I am the secretary, has called a representative conference of the three largest locals for the 19th of this month (October) to see what can be done about the matter. I will have more to say about this at some future date.

We, Local No. 292, along with the most of

the other building trades, on the first of this month, moved to new quarters. We are now located at 614 First Avenue, North, both our offices and meeting hall.

W. WAPLES.

#### L. U. NO. 301, TEXARKANA, TEX.

Editor:

As usual, here I am writing my letter at the end of the month. No excuse, only I just don't get to it and that, by the way, is what is the matter with a lot of our locals, mostly. There are many things we could do if we would just "get to it." A good example of that happened here this month, October. We received notice from our contractors that 30 days from date we were going to take a \$2 a day cut in wages. Now we thought different and really the contractors didn't want to cut wages but they did want to do something to relieve the pressure of this business depression. We sent a copy to the International Office, the International Office to Tracy, Tracy to W. L. Ingram and Ingram appears in Texarkana. He calls the executive board to meet him at his hotel and wants to know "what is going on here."

Let me pause here just a moment. Do you know this Louie Ingram? You see how easy it is to call him Louie? For the benefit of those unfortunates who have not met Louie, let me elucidate. He is the typical big, rangy stick walker (narrow-back's view), but don't misjudge the critter, pardner. He is no orator, but he can and does talk and what I mean is he waits until he sees the whites of their eyes before he gets going. That goes for both sides, their'n and our'n. With the backing of the new constitution, he acted like he was boss around here for a few days. Never said so. Just did this here and that there and everybody offering to help like they wanted to. If Ingram is the answer to my question in the October JOURNAL, I am satisfied. It is our opinion, contractors and men, that he is the new type of representative. Clean, broad-minded and straight shooting. Hits straight from the shoulder and works for the best interest of the industry. And works! If you know what I mean? Personally, he is a southern gentleman and we all like and admire him. We hope the I. B. E. W. has many representatives like Ingram. I note in the JOURNAL where different ones are favorably mentioned. Let us press secretaries give them credit when due and hell when that is due.

Now, as I was saying, the board explained what was "going on" from their side. Then Ingram goes around and gathers "what was going on" from their side. We held a meeting and nothing was decided except that we would decide something. The contractors and the board meeting, I mean. Then Louie goes to work and everybody begins to "get to it." We met again and fenced around and finally the chairman of the contractors asked for it and Louie gave it to them cold turkey. Do you know, they liked him all the better for it and so did we? The meeting was over but the real work just started. Louie went out with the contractors and now we are starting on a program of co-operation with a friendly feeling existing. We can do a lot of things if we just "get to it."

I read a lot of good stuff in the letters in the JOURNAL last month. Much from Canada which makes us realize we are neighbors and friendly neighbors at that. I also noticed in a couple of letters a couple of months back, from the same local, the crack that the "southern menace" was with them, etc. Now I am not arguing with this Brother, but I am just getting him told. I was born and raised in a big city in the north and I have been around some north and south and I want to state here and now that there are just

as many and as good mechanics per population in the south as in the east, west or north. The trouble with so many people is they never have been out of their own back yard and don't know what is going on except as they see it around them. Reminds me of the story of the old duffer who saw a city postman in uniform in a small village and shot him for a confederate soldier. Let's broaden out, Brothers, and not live all our lives with one view point. No hard feelings and nothing to be sorry for.

Maybe we should quit singing the blues and start "happy days are here again" until they get here again. It is slim pickin's here now but a ray of hope filters through every once in a while.

We hear the expression "I have been in the game so and so long." Why can't we look at life as a game? It really is. Everybody admires a good sport. Who is Sir Thomas Lipton? All most of us know is, he is the world's greatest sportsman. He plays the game clean, works hard and when he loses, he loses, he don't alibi. Let's all try to play the game during this depression and when things get going it will be so much easier to play the game and win.

Cards to you, gamblers?

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

#### L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Not much doing for the month of October at L. U. No. 306—that is in the line of work—but plenty excitement. Brothers Mantel and Mellinger were in an auto accident. The car belonging to Brother Mantel—a Dodge sedan—forgot to dodge, was knocked off the road, turned over, caught fire and burned everything but the front wheels. Both Brothers were shaken up, but after three weeks' time were back in the harness again.

Brother Regan was seen around on the Mayfield Hotel job the early part of October with a cast around the neck. The Brother says a red hot rivet struck him. Of course, things like that do happen, but we haven't

heard from Mrs. Regan yet. Nevertheless we are glad to say the Brother is back on the job, and we do hope it won't happen again.

Now if any of you Brothers happen to be around Kent, Ohio, don't fail to visit the big barbecue opened by Brother James Zufall. Jim says business is good. Well, we hope it is, Jim, and stays that way.

Brother Folks has been appointed captain of District No. 1, which is the entire north hill. At 8 a. m. the captain and seven other Brothers who are not working will distribute from house to house the unofficial ballot of the candidates endorsed by the central labor union, and we hope that every one who receives this copy will take it to the polls and use it as a guide in marking their ballot next Tuesday. The central labor union has spent a lot of good money having the ballots printed, and the committee has worked hard picking the right men, and we just know that Captain Folks and the Brothers from L. U. No. 306 will do their part to see that the public get their unofficial ballots.

Will sign this station off at 12:30 p. m. and retire for the night.

MELL.

#### L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

I see by reports from the press that in some parts of the south labor has disposed of some of the big guns who were running in the primaries and who were not fair to organized labor. That's fine. I hope the Brothers will keep up the good work this fall and get out the vote that will help us in legislative matters. Your purchasing power you can use every day but your voting power is in periods, therefore you should work all the harder to put the right one in.

Hurrah! I just got the news that Brother Beck from Tampa is appointed organizer for this district. More power to you, Beck; we are with you from soup to nuts. I know we are going somewhere now.

As I said before, the vanguard of the tourists is coming in fast, and the only way to keep out the floaters is to repeal our no fence law we have in this state for cattle, and put the fence back up. Ha! Ha! Maybe if they put a board fence up it would keep the cold air out.

Well, we are going to try the report card system or whatever you may call it, and yours truly has another job on his hands. I do hope the boys will assist in this matter and bring in their cards regularly and make them out plain and accurate.

Being very busy, I am cutting this short and will try to have some more interesting news next time.

I would like to lay stress on the fact that we can put our union Brothers to work by demanding the union label.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

#### L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

It is to be regretted that more of our membership do not avail themselves of the paternal kindness of our Uncle Sam and use the mails to find out conditions before hustling in with their traveling card, and then look at the business manager as though he were a liar, when he tells them there is nothing but want and suffering to be had. I admit I have not been prominent or conspicuous, by having a letter in every issue of our JOURNAL, but I do hope every Brother who reads his WORKER will read my letter, for I have a message to all of our members, and here it is: Do not come to Florida this winter looking for or expecting to find work.

When we had work to share with you, we were glad to have you come—we invited you to come, and enjoy our prosperity—but now that we are in the paths of adversity, it would ill become us to invite you to share such a condition, and even impels us to suggest that you let us dwell in peace with our misery.

Of course we have just as much nice warm



ELECTRICAL CRAFTSMEN FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 3, NEW YORK, HELP BUILD \$10,000,000 SECTION OF PILGRIM STATE HOSPITAL, AT PINE CURVE, NEW YORK, THOMAS SAUL, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE, HANDLED JOB.

From left to right (standing): Hollis Hale, LeRoy Lewis, Stephen Ostendorf, Rudolph Hedlund, Robert Ollendorf, Otto Kummert, George Patiky, William Halleran, Adolph Starke, Jr., Oscar Holgerson, Irl Everett (foreman), Richard VanDeventer (superintendent), James Murphy (foreman), Alexander Martin, Sebastian Bitter, Charles Wagner, John Poss, Howard Wright.

(Lower row): Herbert Scally, George Androvich, Edwin Bradley, Emanuel Pedrini, Maurice L'Hommiedieu, George Wissert, George Pototaye, Walter Nistad, James Neumeyer, Joseph Manucia, William Dolly, Gustave Thorne, Carl Berger.

weather and sunshine as ever, and if you want your share of that, come and help yourselves, but let us have what little work there is. Don't come to Florida this winter expecting to find employment.

FRANK PRICE.

#### L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Hello World, Doggone! Sounds familiar to you radio fans, doesn't it? After a long absence from the columns of this publication, we have decided to let you know we are still in existence down here in northern Louisiana. Our silence has been due to the fact that we have been minus a press secretary since we lost Brother R. C. Johnson.

The same old story here—the panic is on—we have had to give up some of our Brother members due to lack of work. They are probably scattered all over this United States by now. Of course Brother Johnson's name is familiar to you as he was our press secretary. It is rumored that he is "picking apples" somewhere down in Georgia. Brother John Hudson—"Curly" Hudson—we hear is "cutting the hot ones" down in Houston, Texas. It looks like it will be hard to get rid of the majority of us who are here as we are all more or less owners of real estate. The latest to join the ranks was Brother Perry Jerome Trahan. We are wondering very much indeed as to the whereabouts of his country home. We know it is in Cedar Grove—a distance of several miles—but why the hip boots that complete his working makeup?

You Brothers who might read this and who know Brother R. C. Horn, should see him now. Is he all puffed up? His grandson has just arrived from up north to pay his first visit, but it must be great to be granddad and still be as young and spry as R. C. Of course, he is still operating that chicken ranch as a sideline.

For the information of Brothers drifting through this territory, our business agent has returned to civilization—that is, he has moved back to town. He has been residing in Mooringsport, but he will be much easier to locate now.

While we were on the subject of real estate, a little ways back, we forgot to mention that Brother L. B. Miner, formerly of Del Rio, Texas, also lives in the suburbs. He wishes his friends to know just how to reach him and we pass it on: Catch the first interurban marked "Cedar Grove," ride until it stops and further instructions or directions can be obtained.

The writer is afraid to say just where his "farm" is but he occasionally kills a squirrel, etc., so you can use your imagination.

Seriously, now, we do have a little real information to give. The same condition exists here as everywhere else right at present—no work. Fortunately what few members of our local are here in Shreveport are employed at present; there is very little prospect for new faces around here though; the state fair is going on now. The Southwestern is handling the job this year and while we thought it might mean a few days work for some Brother, it developed that our regular men caught the different shifts. It helps out a lot because we will make up several rainy days we have had.

We have high hopes of a more prosperous year—have just had election of mayor and other city officials and most of us feel that we voted the right way. All of the "home guards" were pretty much wrapped up in politics. Of course, you know we elected our governor, Huey Long, to the United States Senate.

Another thing that we know has helped us a lot and has resulted in this town being

nearly 100 per cent, is the hard, conscientious work of our business agent, K. D. Hardin. Of course, he works on the job; we are not large enough to employ a salaried business agent.

This year we let organized labor make a place for itself in the drive for the "community chest" fund. Every other organization has always been represented and while most of us donate liberally it has always been under the firm's name or some organization and this year we placed our donation in a lump sum under the name of our own local union. We are a very small local, as I—the writer—did the collecting I can honestly say that every Brother kicked in liberally and we were able to present a purse of \$90 towards this fund for unfortunate Brothers. Incidentally, as a collector, I have lots of persuasive qualities.

"STORMY" DAVIS.

#### L. U. NO. 352, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Hello, a stranger in camp! As this local hasn't sent in any news for some time I will try to give you a short sketch of what is going on here.

This is just a one-job town and we haven't many of the Brothers loafing, but are entirely surrounded by the cheap Consumers Power Company, and so things haven't any prospects of picking up.

Brother Frank Atikson handles the big stick. Brother Lewis Meyers chases the delinquents. Brother William Swan makes the jack talk and I broadcast.

The writer read an article in the local daily where Sammy Insull spoke and said none of his subsidiaries were laying off any men or cutting any wages, but the writer knows one of his pets, the Consumers Power Company, has laid off several gangs in Michigan and pays the rest starvation wages.

If this is seen in print, I will send more later.

A. BUMFORD.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

It is quite the thing for folks to have vacations on one pretext or other and mine was hunting and fishing. I know that there are plenty of fish in Georgian Bay, as I saw others catch plenty, and as for ducks, I saw thousands—and shot one.

Game preservation laws are about as necessary in my case, as the non-attendance assessment in a local union which runs its meetings off in business-like manner.

However, a year from now the convention will have been here and perhaps some of the delegates from down south would like to take a trip with me and catch some of the big fish I missed last week. Here's hoping.

Brother Cecil Shaw extends his best wishes to Brother A. O. Duncan, who is quite a blue-nose by now, and he also asks me to tell Tom Starrett that we in Toronto hear that he is in charge of a government liquor store down east. We always knew you could handle a quart or two quite nicely, Tom, but a government store is a lot to tackle. Phone us if you find the job too tough to handle single-handed.

Brothers Duffy and McEwan, aides of our esteemed friend, International Vice President Brother McGlogan, are in town combining forces with International Organizer John Noble and our local officials in cleaning up a jurisdictional dispute on a block signal system in our union station. Brother Shaw and your correspondent tried to clean this up without assistance, but the contractors stopped us with letters from unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. So we called in the boys who are familiar with railway legislation and we feel that they will help us a lot.

While wishing for better things, we have said that Toronto was not too badly off this summer. With about 85 men due to finish Eaton's big store next week, we need something new to absorb these men as we hope to

#### ARMISTICE DAY NOW

*Brother Hugh J. Smith (L. U. No. 3) requests the publication of the following verse as a reminder of the great peace. He says, "This poem was given to me by an injured doughboy in France."*

#### THE STRETCHER BEARERS

While they're passin' 'round these croix de guerres an' D. S. C.'s an' such  
There's a guy I'd like to recommend—he isn't mentioned much.  
His job is nothing fancy an' he doesn't get much fame.  
He is just a stretcher bearer but, believe me, bo, he's game.  
Who am I? Why just a doughboy. Perhaps you know my rep.  
An' I used to kid the pill brigade fer gettin' out of step,  
But since we had this war of ours I've seen what they can do,  
An' perhaps this little story may explain my change of view.

I was lyin' there one morning with my nose jammed in the dirt  
While the bullets all around me made the tiny dust clouds spurt  
Just a-wishin' I was thinner an' a-longin' to be home  
Or any place away from there from Mexico to Nome.  
My pal was lyin' wounded up a hundred yards ahead  
An' I knew we couldn't reach him so I gave him up for dead.  
But two stretcher bearers started an' I figgered they was gone  
Still they never hesitated—just went on and on and on.  
They just sort of hunched their shoulders like it was a shower of rain  
An' they went out to my buddy—an' they brought him back again.

It's not so hard to face the boche an' let him shoot at you  
When you've got an automatic an' can do some shootin', too.  
But those two boys went marchin' out without a single chance  
Except to push up daisies in some sunny field in France.  
They saw their job an' did it without any fuss or talk  
Just as calmly an' serenely as you'd start out fer a walk.  
Believe me that takes courage an' I'll hand it to them then  
You may call them non-combatants but they're soldiers and they're men.

have everyone employed in some form or other by Christmas.

It's hard to have a Merry Christmas, when the bread winner is out of work and every contractor and member should look into any job that may present itself. We are watching with interest the efforts of other locals in coping with unemployment and hope to benefit thereby.

Negotiations are now under way for a five-day week in the electrical industry. Our contractors have been so decent to date that I think we will get along fine on this matter.

I am wondering if locals in the United States are beginning to talk about sending delegates to the Toronto convention. You can make our case a lot stronger here in Canada by sending capable delegates to the next convocation of the Brotherhood.

They tell me that Boomer Davis is coming to town next month and wants to meet the convention committee. That's fine, Boomer, but you will have to make your dates a bit more explicit. Two or three weeks is a long time to hang around even for electricians, and with conditions as they are around this office I fear their wives would not stand for it.

Local No. 353 is working along new lines for bettering conditions in the electrical industry. We do not carry a chip on our shoulders, but are extending the palm of true Brotherhood to sister locals in this vicinity.

A few weeks ago we visited Local No. 586, in Ottawa, Canada, where we met a number of officials of that organization. If our opinion is worth anything the Ottawa local is going to grow into one of the staunch units of the organization if the officials now in control are given a fair chance to show their ability and receive plenty of backing from the membership. Ottawa is one of the finest cities in Canada and in our humble opinion the Chateau Laurier is the finest hotel in America.

FRANK J. SELKE.

#### L. U. 364, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

Now that I got my old pen out of its hiding place I'll see if I can't keep it where it's easy to get at so I can keep on writing these letters, however dull or uninteresting they may be. Perhaps in time I may be able to write something worth while reading, so until then please have patience.

In reading many of the letters in last month's JOURNAL, I find that President Broach and the constitutional committee have done a notable piece of work—that of pleasing the vast majority. To reconstruct the constitution to meet with the approval of nearly all members is truly a noteworthy task.

I wonder how many Brothers have stopped to think of the fact that there are two distinct classes of men in our various locals—union men and card men. The latter class being the kind that says, "Let George do it," and keeps a card so as to reap the benefit of the work the union men do. Were it not for the fact that the true union men take it upon themselves to work for better conditions and higher wages, I doubt if many of the locals would survive. More than one charter has been gathered up by the International Office for failure to show any results.

Another thing of vital importance is attendance at local meetings. There is no excuse for not attending at least once a month. If everyone took the same attitude as those who stay away, we would in no time be working for whatever we could get and under any conditions the employers cared to enforce. But I must stop raving. These things have been preached so many times and always like so much water on a duck's back. Would that it were like a sponge and soaked in.

We have worked to revise our by-laws and working rules. With the new constitution in effect there is a great deal that can be left out in the by-laws. However, there must be different working rules for different localities. What goes over good in large cities is all wet in smaller ones as a rule. As an example, the maintenance class. This is very successful in Chicago, but here in Rockford it is met with thumbs down by our contractors. Not that we wouldn't like to see it put into effect, as we would get a lot of work that we are losing, but mainly due to the fact the employers here can't see it. As one contractor put it, "After fighting to bring your scale to where it is, why work below it?"

In conclusion, I might add that our loafing list has not been diminished any yet.

WILLIAM C. LINDBERG.

#### L. U. NO. 392, TROY, N. Y.

Editor:

I have been watching the WORKER and find few press secretaries mentioning anything regarding licensing of electrical workers in New York state. Brother Roberts, press secretary L. U. No. 696, Albany, is the only Brother who has said anything in favor of license.

While mentioning Brother Roberts, am sorry that he was not at our clam bake as it was the best. This bake was our first and this year it was a quickly arranged affair. It was confined to our own local Brothers. Next time we have one Brother Roberts will be notified. Maybe we can have a big affair the next time. And another thing it shows that Brother Roberts reads his WORKER.

Getting back to business, am again going at the license. Maybe some of the Brothers might read something about it and tell me to shut up, but we are going along and not protecting our own interests and letting every Tom, Dick and Harry perform our work. Professional men protect their interests; why can't we? Are we not professional men also? We have to study. We go to a doctor and tell him what the matter is with our anatomy and he gives us something to relieve us. Ten minutes and it is three dollars. Do a job for him and he will want you to work half a day for that same three dollars. Does he ask you what is the matter with his equipment? Can you give his apparatus a pill or two and say "Three dollars?" No; he says, "That machine is out of order. Fix it up; I am in a hurry. The waiting room is full of patients." He even clocks you and if it should take a little longer than he anticipates he nearly eats your head off. Yet you are to smile when he gives you a few pills.

I am not putting any doctor or his profession on the pan. The same applies to lawyers, or other professional men. They are licensed and protected—and try to butt into their profession. There were certain men in this state giving medical treatments and had the title of doctor in front of their name. They quickly put through the legislature that these same men had to drop the title of doctor. We have many men doing our work and it works to a disadvantage with us when we happen to pull in on a job where the handy man has parked for an hour or two. We do our work and present an application for inspection. Mr. Inspector refuses to pass our work unless other faults in work that have nothing to do with our work are cleaned up. We have no redress. The customer won't pay until he gets his certificate. You have to fix it up to collect your bill or sue. Then the professional man (the lawyer) get his. You are licked twice. Not you, but your boss.

Now that is where the boss fits in. The licensed man must do good work to hold his license. The boss has more confidence figur-

ing on the jobs. He knows he has good mechanics, the work has to be done right. More work for the boss and more work for the mechanic. The sooner we wake up to the situation the better off we will be. If the Brothers would only read the WORKER and read the articles and dwell on them! Give them a good thinking lesson and figure what we are coming to—the machine age. The machine is eating up man power. Work will be performed by machines. The manufacturer sits in his easy chair and peers out through the window into his factory and sees the money amass without the use of man power. Machines for this; machines for that! He amasses a fortune and he still wants to amass more.

When the man power is all used up, who is going to buy the products of those machines? The working man is not going to. He won't have the wherewith. The machine took his money away from him. Let the machine buy it back. He (the machine) made it, let him eat it. Just so the man who amasses a fortune. What good is it going to do him? His day will come. The Lord will put him on the spot. He dies, his body goes to the worms, his money to his heirs. He passes on, and when you are dead you are only one big parade—food for the worms.

We are losing every day what belongs to us and the sooner we wake up to the situation the better off we will be. We are going to send men to the legislature next January and in only five days more we will be at the polls to select those men.

We are fortunate in having a man from Troy who is always friendly to our cause. He has always been in labor's corner. He is Assemblyman Michael F. Breen, and he is again in the field for election, and we hope he does as well if not better in march to the capitol after his victory next Tuesday. He has served us well and we need him and his kind at our service.

Wish the Brothers could see the good license would do as I see it. It would only cost \$1.00 per year. That is the fee in the state of Massachusetts. Would like to hear from some of the press secretaries from the state of Massachusetts on how the license has affected them. I am sure that they will say that it has been a God-send to them and a protection. We have a few cities in New York state that have the license for the contractors and some cities where the mechanics are licensed. Would like to hear their comments. One thing it shows is the onward march of protection. Why have a community protection? Let us pull together and all have it.

Our times are as bad as we could have them and we have had them so for a long time. President Coolidge had his economy period and President Hoover has had his. Some months ago when President Hoover spoke over the radio as the chief speaker and guest of the United States Chamber of Commerce in convention, he said that we were in the midst of our economy period. The chambers of commerce are not in labor's corner. They are in their own corner and their creed is "Hurrah for me!" If any business wishes to locate in a territory where it would be detrimental to the few but would be good for the community, then the few would see that the new business would be discouraged in locating (we have had it happen right here) and some other community would grab it. It would be somebody's gain and loss for the other. The idea would be to hold labor where it was and if new business came the help might find better conditions at the new business. That shows organization. We are organized in one big Brotherhood internationally. We can be reinforced with state rights. Maybe nationally, let us hope.

For fear some of the Brothers would be

offended, I want to say that I did not mention the names the Presidents Coolidge and Hoover as a rebuke because they represent a certain political party, but they represent the party in power and President Hoover saying that we were in the midst of an economy period must have hit the nail on the head because he would not say anything to offend his hosts, but came right out and told the truth of the situation.

Well, Brothers, would like to hear some comment either pro or con in regard to the license. It is for your good as well as my own, I seek it. Until December, I must await your comments. Good luck.

Was just going to pass up something rather amusing. Saw a headline in the paper stating that the government was going to spend \$5,000,000 during the holidays in hiring help from the ranks to augment the postal employees and help relieve the unemployment situation. Five million dollars among 120,000,000 people—about 20 cents per capita. Hope you all get your 20 cents to buy your Christmas presents. I'll bet some of them will save their 20 cents. It won't circulate.

Let us hope for better times. The hard times have been with us long enough. If the economy period has been with us to break the back of organization, thank God we have stuck and are ready to stick it some more, if need be. Better sign off or the Editor will refuse me space. Remember the license.

JOHN J. SHEEHAN.

#### L. U. NO. 406, STRATFORD, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

We had several changes to make in order to conform to our new laws.

Brother T. J. Stewart was elected financial secretary in place of Brother H. Grace and yours truly was elected recording secretary in place of Brother W. Mowry.

We felt it keenly having to part with the

services of Brothers Grace and Mowry as we locally had been well served by them during their terms of office. However, we don't live for self alone and we accept those laws which may not seem just right to us, knowing that, along with all the rest of our laws they were compiled in a spirit of mutual advancement.

We were very pleased to have with us last Wednesday night two organizers of our Brotherhood, namely I. R. H. Duffy and General Chairman L. A. McEwan. The members were circularized for this special meeting and we had an excellent attendance but as usual the few who ought to have been there failed to show up.

Brother McEwan gave us a talk on the position of the I. B. E. W. on the C. N. R. Several little local matters were talked over at the conclusion of his remarks.

Brother Duffy spoke on the constitution, explaining very thoroughly various points which were brought up by the members.

The patience of these two organizers was splendid because we certainly asked some questions, the answers of which must have been obvious to those who had studied the constitution. However, there is nothing like taking advantage of a visit of our representatives to get everybody interested enough to go home and study the constitution for themselves.

I would refer Brothers Duffy and McEwan to a line by Rousseau in one of our recent JOURNALS, "Patience is bitter but its fruit sweet."

We certainly enjoyed and benefited by their visit and I believe it will yield what it was intended to—good results.

It is agreed that while conditions with regard to membership is quite satisfactory inside the C. N. R. shop here. Conditions outside are far from being satisfactory. This we are trying to remedy.

K. COCKBURN.

#### L. U. NO. 417, COFFEYVILLE, KANS.

Editor:

After a meeting in the latter part of August, Brother T. R. McMillan suggested to a few of us that we have a basket picnic, and ask each member to bring his family, probably not realizing the "power of his word."

Well, it was manifested. On the 28th of September, about 65 in all gathered at Forrest Park for a picnic. A basket lunch was served at 1 o'clock, and many good things to eat were indulged in.

The idea of the picnic was to get better acquainted. And we considered it a grand success and will probably have another next year.

I am mailing a photograph of part of those present. We would like to have L. U. No. 417 represented in our JOURNAL.

A. J. KOEHNE.

#### L. U. NO. 477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

Local Union No. 477, of San Bernardino, Calif., is still in existence. Work at present is just a little better than during the summer and I think San Bernardino fared better than most towns in southern California.

To the readers of the WORKER I am sending a clipping from our weekly paper, The Orange Belt News, of October 10, 1930, reading "Big Event is Forecast with Labor's Help." Which goes to show that where the feeling is good between the man who has work to do and the man who does the work, as it is with Mr. R. H. Mack, manager of the National Orange Show, and organized labor of San Bernardino, then organized labor is always willing to do its part, as shown in cutting from paper, as follows:

"Saturday, February 21, Set Aside as Union Labor Day; Aim to Bring 40,000 Here  
"What gives promise of being one of the



COFFEYVILLE KNOWS HOW TO HAVE A GOOD TIME WITH MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY PRESENT.

biggest days in the history of the local labor movement, is seen in the celebration now being planned in conjunction with the Twenty-first National Orange Show, next February. The proposition offered the labor councils for a "Labor Day" during the show has been accepted, and a letter notifying President Louis Wolff, of the 1931 classic has been received, it was learned here yesterday.

"The invitation extended to the members of organized labor of this district by officials of the National Orange Show took on proportions as outlined in the last issue of the Orange Belt News. Members of both the central labor and building trades councils were of one mind that the celebration of one day given to the interests of organized labor could be made into one of the most far-reaching events in the annals of local trade unionism."

The Chamber of Commerce in San Bernardino and organized labor are co-operating through the efforts of Brother Bill Phillips, business agent for the building trades.

Enclosed the Editor will find a photo of Los Angeles and Orange County's features of one of the past shows—hoping he will have space for them.

Now, Brothers, this will be in the November WORKER, so any one coming to California this winter be at the orange show on February 21, 1931, and I am sure you will be made welcome. Let's make it the largest day they ever had at the orange show. Saturday, February 21, 1931, the 21st National Orange Show.

P. F. HOBBS.

#### L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE., CANADA

Editor:

It's been a long time since Local No. 568 has had a letter in the WORKER so will try to write something about our local.

Starting on Labor Day, we had a parade

and we admit that we made a big hit with our beautiful float and the large attendance of members.

The local at our last meeting re-elected the executive board. The members who were elected were as follows: Brothers L. Desjardin, A. Lepine, E. Remillard, A. Picard, W. Twizell, A. Marquis and N. Ferraro.

And then came the election of the business manager. Oh boys, what a cheer in the hall when a member made a motion to elect our business manager, O. Boyer, by acclamation. Every Brother was in favor of the motion and our devoted business manager was elected unanimously by acclamation. This proves that O. Boyer is well esteemed by the Brothers and worthy of the local. The business manager thanks the members for the vote they gave him and states that what he has done in the past he will try to do better in the future.

For the other officers no change has been made yet.

R. GIEGONE.

#### L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE., CANADA

Editor:

I agree thoroughly with our worthy president in saying that it is rather hard to put one's thoughts on paper, but am comforted, somewhat, by the thought of trying.

Montreal has, like most other places, felt the depression, and in fact is still feeling it, having quite a few of our Brothers out of work, but we feel sure that we will see better times in the near future, as there will be some fairly big buildings going up.

Conforming to the requirements of the revised constitution, we have installed most of our old officers in their positions, and the executive board has, I must say, "taken hold," which will, no doubt, be a great benefit to us.

Mr. Editor, I was struck very forcibly by the drawing in the September issue of the

WORKER, which, taken together with the saying of our worthy president, "Where I am welcome I am not needed," he then points out where he desires to go, I am of the opinion that President Broach must have given this matter much thought before allowing it to go to the press.

I have always maintained that the electrical worker was, and is, the most intelligent of the craftsmen, and I believe that is the reason our president penned those words for us. There is much food for thought in that, to my mind, Brothers.

The stoutest apostle of the church, they say, is the missionary, so if my understanding of the message sent by our president is right, he suggests that we preach the gospel of unionism where it is not known or very little known.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that Local No. 568 will continue to benefit and better its position with the help of the representative of the International Office and our hard-working representative.

O. R. O'NEILL.

#### L. U. NO. 570, TUCSON, ARIZ.

Editor:

Local No. 570 having no press secretary, I was requested to write for the WORKER. At this time I am glad to say we have International Representative Brother McCabe with us and he is going to stay and go to bat with us.

We have no conditions so we have naught to lose and everything to gain, and with pep and enthusiasm as the Brothers have already shown, we feel victorious already. There is no work in Arizona at this time. At least 30 per cent of the Brothers are loafing throughout the state and Brothers are coming from all over for the Boulder Dam job. My advice, Brothers would be to stay away, as there is nothing out here on the desert to eat and too many already here waiting to get on this job.

E. C. HALLER.

#### L. U. NO. 586, OTTAWA, CAN.

Editor:

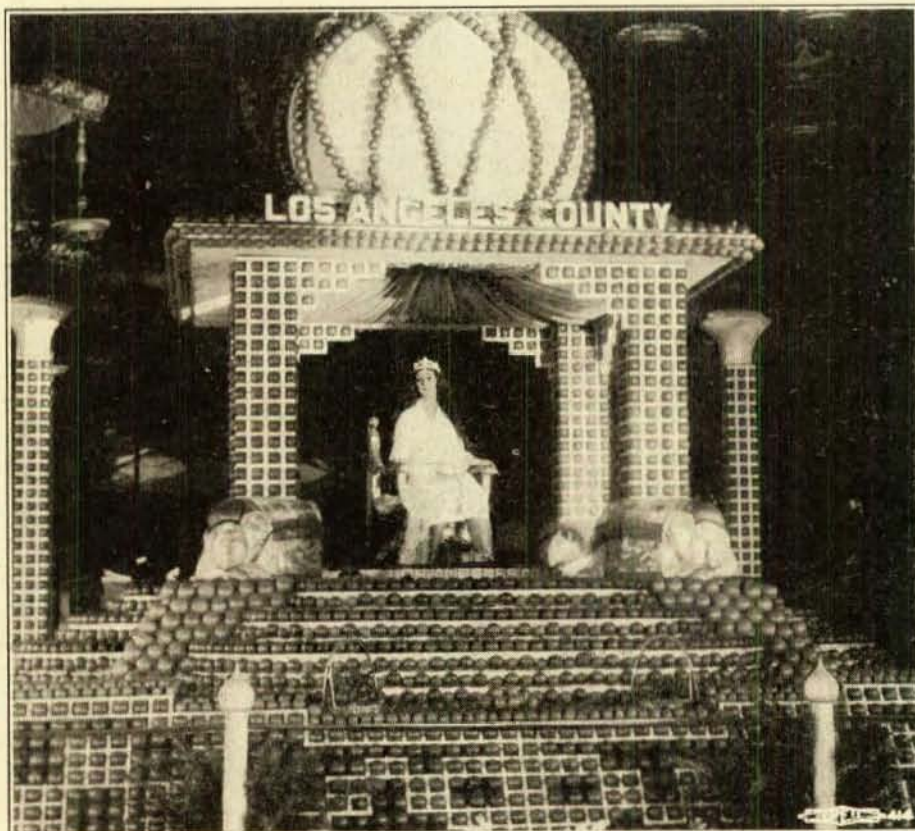
Now that we are becoming accustomed to the present depression in work, let us look forward to what is ahead of us. The government has decided to put \$20,000,000 in the field to help unemployment and work is bound to spring up within a few more weeks. For instance the government research laboratories are on the point of breaking into active motion and the Canadian Wire Company is all for union labor and Mr. Bob Law, who is handling the job at the present time, has notified us that within the next few weeks he will be calling on our local for all the men on our waiting list.

The Canada Comstock Company, who are handling the new Bank of Montreal job, will also be in the field for men within the next month or so, and if our local capitalists decide to go ahead with the new hotel that is planned for Ottawa, the depression in the trades in this locality should shortly disappear and winter should pass to everybody's satisfaction.

Well, Brothers, I would like to hear if any of you have heard of Brother E. A. Smith, who is president of our local union. He left us going on a month ago to attend the Allied Trade Convention and we have had no word from him since. We are wondering if by any chance he has become lost.

So here's hoping that the silver lining, on the clouds that are floating before us, soon cast down their contents and that we may all share in it.

LOU. DRISCOLL.



QUEEN OF THE SAN BERNARDINO ORANGE SHOW

"The goal of war is peace."—Aristotle.

# L. U. NO. 618, DODGE CITY, KANS.

Editor:

Just a few words to let the Brotherhood know there is a new baby in the family. On September 17 L. U. No. 618 was duly organized and officers installed by Brother O'Neill. Practically every member is new at the nature of our good intentions but we are working like old timers. Surely it will be of interest to many of you to know that Brother C. E. Munn is with us and is as spry as a kitten. He goes by the moniker of Moon Mullins out here. By the way he is the possessor of a card 30 years old, and that is a good mark for any one to shoot at, I think.

Until recently our city has been without organized labor, so to speak, with the exception of a few crafts. Only one in the building trades and one other not connected. We now have a central labor union and the meetings are well attended each time. Items of vital interest to all crafts are discussed to great advantage which would not otherwise be accomplished. We are beginning to get a better understanding with each other and without a doubt we are well paid for our efforts.

Business is fairly good out here and from reports by spring we will all be real busy. Trouble shooting and a few knob and punch jobs are keeping most all members busy but it hasn't snowed as yet. We hope to have some working conditions and at least a fair wage by the time spring arrives. Speaking of that, we surely have been denied to a gross extent. We meet every first and third Wednesday so if any Brother should come this way, drop in with a few words and we will appreciate it.

Speaking for the local union as a whole, we are certainly proud of our small aggregation and we wish to thank the International Office for the support they gave us in getting organized, and we hope that we may be able to repay by being loyal and true to our fellow workers.

C. B. McMILLEN.

# L. U. NO. 640, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Editor:

Looks like the entire east and middle west are moving through here, judging from the number of people on hand here now. We never before have seen as many people on the move and penniless this early in the year.

We usually are able to help out the most needy, but this year our fund was depleted before the season was really started. At the present time we are unable to do anything as our own membership is also suffering, and as I stated last month, we have no relief in sight for the winter.

We wish to advise anyone who has contemplated a winter trip through the southwest, that unless you have the finances to carry you through, it will be a sad experience for you. Living conditions and expenses are high and wages are low. Unskilled and common labor goes at 25 cents per hour and there are 25 men for every job. Cotton pickers are getting 75 cents per 100 pounds and unless you have at least four in the family who are able to pick, they don't want you.

We feel sure that the rest of the locals in the southwest join with us in asking that you stay away from here if you are looking for work. There is nothing scheduled for the next six months that will give us any relief.

The Boulder Dam (or Hoover Dam) is attracting thousands here now. It will be the first of next July before any work will be started. At present the Union Pacific is building 22 miles of railroad and employing about 200 laborers. There are hundreds waiting for an opportunity to earn gas money to get away.

Our International Office has the jurisdiction on the Boulder Dam and we will hear from them when it will be ready for men.

P. J. TIERNEY.

# L. U. NO. 678, HOBBS, N. MEX.

Editor:

So this is New Mexico.

Brother W. L. Ingram came over here and organized this little local, got us some good conditions and some work that otherwise we would never have gotten. Thanks to Brother Ingram two-thirds of our membership is working and the rest of the boys go out and shoot these young cotton tail rabbits, and I feel sure that we can all stay here till spring, for these musquitos are full of rabbits. I asked how there came to be so many and such good shape and a native told me that while it was so hot and dry all over the country these rabbits were carrying canteens.

If any of the Brothers should happen through here with proven marksmanship we will share our cartridges with you. Ducks are flying lower this year than usual on account of the drought. They have learned that the farmers are not able to buy shells.

We have declared open season on rats here, and we feel sure that by the time work picks up we will have them all going. We have just the right amount here now. They are fighting among themselves, so you can see our task will be much easier.

R. L. "SHOTGUN" McCONNELL.

# L. U. NO. 696, ALBANY, N. Y.

Editor:

Owen D. Young stated that "the idleness of men who wish to work is the most dangerous surplus which can exist in any country" and the truth of that statement is easy to understand, especially at this time of unemployment.

When there is plenty of work and wages are received regularly each week, we talk about good times and there is a warm feeling of content and good will toward the rest of mankind in our hearts. We attend the local union meetings, the business of which is transacted in quick time; pay our dues, banter and joke with our Brother mechanics and after adjournment we go our devious ways, some to indulge in a social glass, some to a show, while some return to their fire-sides. Peace and contentment abound; all's well with the world. Why? What genie has wrought his powerful magic to bring about this Utopian state of affairs? Well, Brothers, in this matter-of-fact world of ours the genie is called by various names: e. g., labor, toil, work. Call it by any name you wish, to me it is the co-operation of mind and hand in some useful occupation. It is your calling, your vocation.

When we are busy at our vocations and can count upon a regular wage, we plan a long way ahead. We lose sight of the fact that "every lane has a turning" and proceed to live in and think only of the present. We contract to purchase an automobile and pledge to pay a stipulated sum at stated times until the purchase price is paid in full, or we buy a radio in the same manner or perhaps it is a house; that dream place which was planned during the courtship and engagement, of our love mate. All well and good. Such has been the way of man and woman for ages—but out of a clear sky and at times without warning our genie refuses to function and we find ourselves, as it were—deserted; out of work, income stopped. We feel as though the bottom had dropped out of the world and left us without solid footing. Out of work! What a wealth of meaning that phrase contains. We find ourselves in the position of the chap in the song who asks "What Yo' Goin' To Do When the Rent Comes 'Round'?"

We still attend the local union meetings but there is a difference in our deportment and mien. Gone is the cheery smile and joking word, the business is transacted, I grant you, but not till each and every part has been argued upon at length and questioned in every detail. The officers come in for a good share of criticism and in all the meetings become something of an ordeal. After the meeting the Brothers gather in groups and perhaps renew long-forgotten arguments, then finally go home with discontent in their minds and often with some bitterness in their hearts. Is there any need to ask why? The answer is plain. We are out of work. Our good genie has deserted us and in place of contentment and happiness we experience an entirely different set of emotions diametrically opposite.

Brothers, take my word for it, grave danger lies in the latter situation, which has been created by lack of work. A fertile field now stands ready to be sown by the enemies of organized labor, and do not lose sight of the fact that the enemy is always ready and only too willing to scatter seeds of dissension and will do all in their power to cultivate and reap what harvest the field brings forth.

During periods of idleness, the mechanic finds himself saddled with a surplus of time and as the adage says: "Satan finds much for idle hands to do." How true. We all know that there is no harder job than that of loafing and at such a time the best we can do is to co-operate with our local union and keep a stiff upper lip and hope for the best.

I am not trying to paint a gloomy picture or hang a crepe upon the front door, but I am trying, in my poor way, to draw a parallel between good and bad times and warn my Brother mechanics of the danger which I believe exists at this time. We need a large share of the faith which Brother Charles Belle and his good wife had in our organization to help us over the bad spots in the road of progress. I roomed with Brother Belle but never knew of the struggle for existence which was waged in their household until reading the article in October's JOURNAL. My admiration for that family has been greatly enhanced and we will all do well to follow in their footsteps.

Conditions in Albany are still unchanged but we are hoping that Uncle Sam will rush the new postoffice building and give us a chance to show what we can do. We are working upon a plant which will provide aid to those of our local union who are unemployed and in need. I will be able to write more fully about this plan after our next meeting.

CHAS. A. ROBERTS.

# L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

Here comes a surprise in the form of a letter from L. U. No. 702, as we have not been represented in the JOURNAL for some time. We seem to be unfortunate in selecting our press secretaries, as they all seem to go to sleep on the job, although I must admit there isn't much to write about.

I want to congratulate Brother Mittendorf, of L. U. No. 212, on his article in the October number of the JOURNAL. His stand is certainly well taken. I hope that all the Brothers read it, then read it again.

By the way, I haven't seen "Tobe," S. A. King's name, on the bottom of a letter for some time. Hello, "Tobe"; doggone your buttons, what is the matter with you?

Brother Eugene E. Scott, who has served this local as financial secretary and business agent for a good many years, has resigned. The same went into effect September 15, much against the wishes of the membership.

Brother R. L. Bridgeford was appointed

to fill the unexpired term. It being necessary for him to resign as president of the local to take over his new duties, Brother Jim Eutsler was then appointed president and is back on his old job.

At the present we are fortunate in having a majority of our members employed, although the prospects for the winter are not so promising so, Brothers, don't crowd us.

"E. D."

#### L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

In March, 1931, one of our members upon reaching the age of 60 years and completing 30 years of service under civil service, will be retired with an assured life income of \$100 per month.

It cannot be denied that organized labor is largely responsible for this highly gratifying condition.

Five years after retirement this same member, having a 20-year card will become eligible for an additional \$40 per month from the pension system of the I. B. E. W.

What an enviable position at an age when so many who have worked hard all their lives find themselves penniless, homeless and dependent upon others for the necessities of life!

To obtain a 20-year card at the minimum dues, a member will pay \$720 and in 18 months will receive as pension every cent paid in, including the 90 cents per month paid for insurance which remains in effect.

If we wish to be critical, add to the amount paid, interest at 6 per cent, compounded semi-annually, amounting to \$650.73, bringing the total to \$1,370.73, and in 33 months the pensioned member will draw the total amount and his insurance is still in effect without cost to the member.

It is realized that a great many of us will not live to the age of 65 years, but if we go prematurely, "kismet," and we will not need this old-age security.

At this time we are living by slogan. Everywhere we see and hear, "Get out the vote," and "elect our friends and defeat our enemies," but slogans are not acts.

A partial canvass of members of organized labor in this vicinity shows a considerable number who have not kept their poll taxes paid and who will be compelled to remain impotent at the time when labor needs them all.

To say that it is the duty of every man and woman to exercise their franchise is to repeat what everyone admits, but we go further and claim that no person should be employed under civil service who may qualify and who has failed to qualify as a voter.

In making application in this state for automobile registration, the applicant signs a certificate that his or her poll taxes for the previous year have been paid, but an examination of the list of qualified voters shows name after name with taxes unpaid whose bearers own and operate automobiles and who falsely subscribed to this certificate when making application for automobile registration.

SAUVAN.

#### L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

We have been enjoying the five-day week since the first of June and after five months' trial we find it very satisfactory. Primarily it has assisted the unemployment situation by putting more of our members to work, and it allows a liberal week end for holiday jaunts or what you will.

The electrical workers are the only ones in the building trades operating on that basis this year, and occasionally emergency work has to be done on Saturday morning. This is done at straight time, but no member can

go to work without first notifying the business agent, who shall determine if this work is of such a nature that it could not have been done before, or delayed until Monday. Any member working without notifying the business agent is subject to a fine.

Other trades have signed agreement this year for five days and a half, which has to be lived up to. However, the trades and labor council is proposing the five-day week to the general contractors as a means of giving employment to more men during this period of depression, and if they see it that way it will go into effect at once as the trades are for it.

The Detroit and Windsor Tunnel job which has had over 60 men will be through this week. We would like another job to go to, but right now there is "no such animal." "Mebbe" the fishing through the ice will be good this winter and we can play chess with the boys from L. U. No. 58 in between the nibbles.

We have started our class at the Technical School and the workers' educational class commences next week. Don't forget these evenings, boys, as it will be time well spent.

EDWIN G. DAVIS.

#### L. U. NO. 784, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

For the months of September and October will say that the conditions around Indianapolis have a decidedly dreary outlook for the immediate approach of Old Man Winter. Local Union No. 784 is not in such severe straits, as it has a very few men who are entirely out of work, but a great many of our members are working on short time differently arranged to suit the paint conditions. The Big Four R. R. (N. Y. C.) have not up to the present time this month made provisions to shut down the Beech Grove shops, although a shut-down is more than likely probable the latter part of this month.

The C. I. and L. (Monon Route) has had an exceptionally good business this month, compared with the recent lean months and as the mechanical department operates on a percentage of the gross earnings of the average car loading, the immediate future is just a little encouraging. However, the system federation is negotiating with the management a guaranteed five-day plan for employees, at all points, which, if negotiated to a successful conclusion, will be the means of re-employing some 80 men in all crafts who have been furloughed and will react to the electrical workers in quite a substantial manner by the induction of about five more electrical workers than have heretofore been employed.

The general topic of conversation over the state and especially around Indianapolis since the world series games were all played, which disappointed some and pleased some, is the coming November election, and from what I can make out by the big talk of organized labor, there is some certainty of candidates who are favorable to organized labor being elected. But as elections are like base ball games, there are going to be disappointments as well as merry making after the smoke has cleared away.

As this is coming into a good time of year now when we must dispense with the old flivver as a pastime, we can turn our attention to another pastime, which is both educational and entertaining—the radio—and when we tune in we shall all remember that labor has no location on our dial. We, one fourth of the population of this United States, have not one cleared channel allotted to us from the Federal Radio Commission of the 90 available channels in this country, because the newspapers get the choice channels. Figuratively speaking, a cleared channel is worth more to our organized labor popula-

tion than the press, because it will reach many more people who will easily understand, who cannot read and who never see a newspaper, and when they do see one, there is nothing there for them, as the press is controlled by the capital of the country.

There is now submitted to Congress a House Joint Resolution No. 334 by the Hon. Frank R. Reid, of Illinois, which gives all the details of radio broadcasting as it affects the common masses and as there will be several new faces elected to go to Washington to act as statesmen for these masses, it would be appropriate for all members of organized labor to make known their desires.

Please do not excuse yourself from this small duty by the remark "What is the use?" because I do know that if your Senators and Congressmen are men of the right type they have always got their ear to the ground for the wants of their constituents.

So let's all get together with the new Senate and House members and get results for ourselves.

W. L. HARRISON.

#### L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

I am glad to report that about 95 per cent of L. U. No. 948 is working. We haven't a rush on but it has been so quiet for the past six months it seems like one. Through the efforts of our business manager, Brother Fred Taylor, we placed five journeymen on the bank job pulling wire for the telephone company. The bank is a 16-story building and to my knowledge this is the first job that we have had with them. Our members also did the wiring on this job.

The following were appointed on the educational committee: Brother J. Samida, Brother Cliff Downey, Brother Tom Lewis, Brother Don Heineman and myself. We have been assisted by Business Manager Fred Taylor.

On the 21st of October Brother Burkey and Brother Bill Walker were driving to Flint from Lansing, Mich. They met a car head on, driving on their side of the road. Both cars were going about 40 miles per hour. The driver's excuse for being on the wrong side of the road was she got excited. Brother Burkey was very fortunate in getting off with a bruised knee and Brother Walker's pelvis bone and one leg were broken. Brother Burkey was able to return home and Brother Walker was taken to the Memorial Hospital in St. Johns, Mich. I understand Brother Walker made a number of friends while working in Baltimore last winter and I know he would appreciate hearing from them now. Write him a line, cheer him up; that will help some. Write him to L. U. No. 948.

D. O. TAYLOR.

#### L. U. NO. 1086, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

Local No. 1086 has been criticised from several sources in the past few months for not being represented in the columns of the JOURNAL, and while this may be due to the laxity on the part of the correspondent, yet news in the railroad line is not very flourishing, and it is not very often that anything exciting happens.

We might mention at this time, however, that it has only been in the past few months that this local was aware our International Office had any officers other than the secretary. For years and years an International Representative was an unknown quantity as far as this local was concerned. We are mightily pleased to note the change since we have a new president, and have come to feel that at last there is someone on this earth who cares for the little old railroad locals. In the space of a few short months we have met Representative Brother J. Scott Milne quite a number of times and hardly a month

goes by that he does not drop in at our meeting or call upon the members at the shops. In addition to this, we had the pleasure of holding a special meeting for the purpose of going over the new laws with Vice President C. J. McGlogan. We were all pleased to meet him and have the new laws explained, and also discuss some other problems confronting this local. We trust he will make another visit soon.

While business on the railroad is bad, we are pleased to report all of our Brothers working at the present time. For a few months several of the Brothers were on the street, but now they have been returned to work and we hope that conditions will gradually improve so they will be able to work throughout the coming winter.

We believe this condition would be brought about, because we just recently heard our leading citizen inform the bankers that business was picking up, and that in itself should make anyone feel good, whether he is a banker or not. Before the winter is over, it may be necessary for the unemployed to go out "picking up" and not wait for business to pick up.

SAM M. VIRGIL.

#### L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

Tomorrow some of us might be E. E's but today we are wiremen. Skilled labor it is called. Now and then one sees a job that looks as if it were thrown in by a tornado as it passed by. We all have our pride; we install a neat job and you can bet your "insurance policy" that it is pointed out to associates. "I did it," you say, and who can blame you for being proud of it? "Do it right the first time," is a slogan that is sometimes forgotten when a mechanic is in a hurry. The plumber is always being kidded about forgetting to bring his tools to the job. Methinks that we wiretweeters will be kidded about forgetting to bring our brains or thinking caps to the job unless some of us snap into it.

In some towns the companies that employ union men must compete with the companies that employ unorganized labor, the majority of whom work for a fourth less than we do. We do not need to kill ourselves on the job in order to give the boss a profit. We can be square with ourselves and him, giving him eight hours of work, then do our loafing after working hours.

"We can't all play a winning game,  
Someone is bound to lose;  
Yet we can play so that no one  
Our game may dare accuse.

"That when the last Great Scorer comes  
To write against our name;  
He'll write not that we won or lost,  
But how we've played the game."  
(Quoted author unknown.)

As this goes to press we have Brother Rudewick with us in the field here. I would call on him for some comment, but I think he has plenty of real business on hand and should not be bothered by a mere press secretary.

Boys, there will not be much work here this winter. Next spring will see three or four good jobs here. I haven't had any wild duck so far this season. Been thinking Brother J. G. (Skinny) Williamson would call me and say that he had more than he could eat. He has a gun and dog that he wouldn't trade for any girl in Oklahoma or Arkansas. Won't be long till quail season, "Skinny."

TOM RUSHING.

Doubt whom you will, but never yourself.—Bovee.

#### L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

After a bit of silence I will break back into print again with a few words from Local No. 1154. The rush is all over and has been for some time. Although most of the boys have gotten in some pretty fair time the past season, still we have nothing to boast of. If we have to contend with much more of this Hoover prosperity I don't know where we will all end up at. And the latest report, as we read it this morning, our lord and master contemplates the idea of a wage cut, giving the employer an opportunity to employ more men. That seems as if they want to starve us all at once. Show me where the buying power of a dollar is any more today than it was 10 years ago. It can't be done, figuring all necessities of the average family of today. There is one word covering all and that is monopoly. Machine production today is covering the ground of 20 men to every machine. The electrical energy required to operate that one machine a day will not average the wage of the floor sweeper. The average man who reads and keeps up with the conditions of the day throughout the country realizes the same but sits idly by the side and waits for better conditions. They are what you may call peace-

ful, law-abiding citizens, taking the bitter with the sweet.

The majority of our largest publications and newspapers of today are all in on the ante and if a paper does come out and publish the truth they are branded as a red or else as a communist publication. Now they are sponsoring one of our largest publishers for President. I just wonder who is behind that. He claims to be an enemy of the eighteenth amendment. That won't do. Where are the booze syndicates and the big butter and egg guys going to get off at and some more of our dignified statesmen included? And as long as we can collect a few dollars income tax from the poor working man to help pay the salaries of this said inefficient prohibition force why interfere with a good thing?

The manufacturers today are making more than double their margin, more than they ever made before, and the laboring class less. That is, those who are lucky enough to have a position at all.

Henry Ford has proved this problem years ago by machine production and a fair wage and a product within reach of every one. And where does he stand today? On the top of the ladder and millions to his credit. It can be done by others as long as they stay out of the folds of Wall Street. That was proven by Henry Ford. It is coming to this, a six-hour day and five days a week in order to keep the unemployed agoing, and the time is coming when this is liable to be a forced issue. The laboring class will stand just so much, then look out.

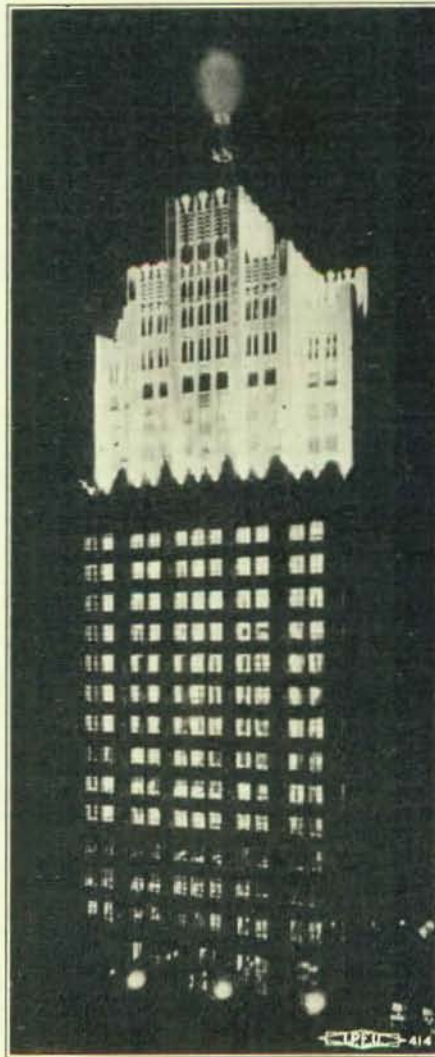
In the state of California the white man is being crowded out by the Mexican and other foreign classes, working for a wage that a white man couldn't exist on and over a third of the Mexican element are not even citizens of the United States. And the example is set by our Honorable Mr. Hoover, on his California ranch. It looks like a peon village.

We have had a few changes in the dignity line up of the local in the past few weeks. Our good Brother, Norgaard, retired from the business agent's chair to take up a few responsibilities of his own. Brother Strickland is now paddling the Norgaard canoe. Brother J. Harrison is the financial secretary. Brother George Wild is recording secretary. A few of the boys are out on travelers at the present time. The local is now predominating under the new book of by-laws and our own by-law committee is busy formulating some of our own.

Had the pleasure of meeting one of the old boys the other day from San Bernardino, Calif. Brother Micky Green states that things are very quiet in his neck of the woods.

What would you do with a Brother, who claims to have a 10 or 12 year old card, and who invades the local's territory from one of our neighbor locals as a contractor? Because he is forced to square up his credentials in accordance with the by-laws of this local or any other local which he may be operating in it seems that the Brother has bred a grudge of his own of some respect against this local because the officers and members have taken him to task on several occasions for those petty acts. It has seemed to go against his grain. I wonder if this Brother just carried his card in order to go along with the Brothers on the highways and byways of life and work for the good cause of organized labor with and for his Brothers, seeking the best benefits of life and most loved ones, to stand with his Brother members on the firing line for the good cause of protecting the fields of labor for the cause of equal rights to all mankind of the craft of fair electricians.

Or does he pack that ticket just for his own petty and greedy desires? If such is the case you may realize that is what is the,



CONTINENTAL LIFE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS.

E. O. SWARTZ ELECTRIC COMPANY,  
CONTRACTING ELECTRICAL ENGI-  
NEERS; UNION BUILT.

cause of the broken down conditions existing for both contractor and the poor mechanic.

There are two kinds of union men, one who packs a ticket just to camouflage his Brother workmen and demand the top wage for his own greedy cause, and the other one the man who stands on the firing line ready to fall with the rest of his Brother comrades.

On the other hand, you can bet that this same Brother, when he worked with the tools, stood ready to strike a telling blow to the first man who tore down any of his working conditions. And then how is it that these same fellows change so suddenly over night or the moment that they start out in one of these mushroom contract shops they begin to fall from grace the same as others have in our district and who had to resort back to the hickey and pipe dies and were tickled to death to accept the scale that they tried to evade paying in their own shop.

THE HORNBLOWER.

## Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY NOS. 84, 613, 632, ATLANTA, GA.**

Editor:

Here we are again! The months are passing swiftly. It seems such a short time since the last letter was sent.

That is a reminder, there were only a few auxiliaries represented in the last JOURNAL. Wake up, folks, let every auxiliary be heard from in the December issue.

We always read your letters with much pleasure.

Our president, Mrs. Stroud, is entertaining with a Hallowe'en party Saturday night, November 1, at her home for members of Locals Nos. 613, 632 and 84 and their wives.

We always have nice times at our parties, but we especially enjoy being with our president. Then, too, we can always depend on our president's husband to bring along the Electrical Workers' Quartet. Sing? And how!

At our last meeting we had cause to think our auxiliary was coming to the front. Our reputation as a good organization was spreading.

A crippled man had been waiting for our opening an hour. We opened our hearts and purses, too. Never mind, though, if we did find out he was not new at the business of passing a letter. Our hearts were in the right place. That was too good to keep.

Everybody can learn something new every day; auxiliaries, too.

Last, but not least, we have another new auxiliary baby. A son to Mr. and Mrs. Worley, grandson to another esteemed member or members, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Foster.

MRS. CHARLIE BOONE.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.**

Editor:

Here is another one who agrees with Brother Broach that one never realizes how little they know till they attempt to get it down in black and white. Letter writing to the JOURNAL seems to come around oftener than payday, though they say better times are just around the corner. I wish they would say which corner, then we won't all be waiting at the wrong corner.

We all missed St. Pete's letter last week but enjoyed hearing from the other sisters.

Our president, Mrs. C. E. Beck, received a letter from Miami asking for information about our auxiliary as they are considering forming one over there, so here is hoping we will be getting letters from the east coast soon. There is lots of room for auxiliaries

and I think all workers' wives should get together and help the cause along.

I note that Seattle's president and our president are namesakes. If she is of the same happy disposition as our Mrs. Beck, Seattle should not lack for sunshine in its meetings.

We are looking forward to our Hallowe'en party which will be our first social event since Labor Day. We have had plenty of time to recuperate since then and should enjoy ourselves. Mrs. T. A. Gower and Mrs. A. C. Hamm are to be the hostesses this time and knowing them as we do the affair is already a success.

Our last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. L. T. Payne, who was assisted by Mrs. A. C. Hamm in serving refreshments to the men who came later in the evening. A committee appointed to revise the by-laws presented the revision which was read and accepted. Few changes were made, although some additions were suggested to meet the requirements of a growing organization. The Women's Auxiliary and the members of Local No. 108 joined in presenting Brother C. E. Beck with a handsome fountain pen as a farewell gift, Brother Beck having resigned from Local No. 108, having been appointed International Organizer.

MRS. R. H. SMITH,  
P. O. Box 662, Tampa, Fla.

## WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 626)

to get no work at all. Some days she had had no money for carfare and had been obliged to take a two hours' walk to the employment bureau and back again. Day after day she had sat waiting in the crowded little stall, leaving only at noontime to get a drink of water. \* \* \*

"We have felt particularly keenly the waste in effort, time and money which results from the absolute lack of organization in the labor market. The amount of time and energy which could be saved by adequate and well administered employment bureaus would be worth much more than the expense of running them."

Naturally, the full sense of desperation of looking in vain for a job, does not personally affect the college girl who goes out from a comfortable home to make sociological experiments. Home and financial backing are too easily available, though a young woman of imagination must be deeply touched by the plight of less fortunate girls.

A widely circulated suggestion for preventing future wars was that generals, members of Congress, cabinet members and other high officials should be drafted for the front ranks of the army. This, possibility, it was argued, would make them anxious to avert war.

Perhaps if members of unemployment conferences had been forced to spend a week or so in the ranks of the jobless, as these college girls did, they might have realized by now the necessity of getting into action at once without arguing over statistics or terms. But no one who has not experienced it, can realize the horror, misery and desperation of looking for work in vain.

## FATIGUED HANDS RESTED WITH CREATIVE TASKS

(Continued from page 623)

English educator, in a recent lecture in New York, said that the co-education of mind and body would form the new basis for adult education of the future. "And the driving power," said he, "will be beauty."

The Workshop feeds the mind and the spirit. These are the important agencies through which man climbs to the heights. Modern educational institutions know this,

know that creative things of beauty aren't "highbrow." It is common sense. The richer the life of the individual worker, the richer his contribution to humanity will be. Trade unionism with its teachings of social betterment and idealism has paid dividends to American life long enough to prove this.

At The Art Workshop imagination stirs, a clay figure of a working man takes shape. Not the flabby muscled artist's model, but the upstanding, well-developed worker. It is a symbol. When labor sees itself so in its leisure hours, it will be so.

## DOCTORS SHOULD STUDY PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT YET SICK

The next great advance in medical science, the distinguished British surgeon, Lord Moynihan, said recently in an address at Guy's Hospital Medical School in London, should be the study of healthy individuals instead of sick ones; perhaps especially the study of individuals who are just about to get sick. When the average patient calls in a physician or comes to a hospital, Lord Moynihan said, the forces of nature usually are fighting in the last ditch. The physician has only a forlorn hope to work on. What medical science now knows about fighting disease is comparable to what a military strategist would know of warfare if he were never sent for until the battle already was nearly lost; if he never commanded an army until it already was defeated and in full retreat. It ought to be possible, the British surgeon urged, to develop an entirely different type of medical science, dealing with normal people and with the fight against disease before the first engagement had gone in favor of the enemy instead of afterward. To create the detailed knowledge of normal and "near-normal" human beings necessary for such a science, Lord Moynihan advocated the establishment in medical colleges of professorships of normal human physiology, giving these professors and their assistants access not only to hospital patients and to sick people generally but to groups of normal people in ordinary walks of life and especially to people who feel themselves just beginning to fall sick.

First of all, we must observe that in all these matters of human action the too little and the too much are alike ruinous, as we can see (to illustrate the spiritual by the natural) in matters of strength and health. Too much and too little exercise alike impair the strength, and too much meat and drink and too little both alike destroy the health, but the fitting amount produces and preserves them. So, too, the man who takes his fill of every pleasure and abstains from none becomes a profligate; while he who shuns all becomes stolid and insusceptible.—Aristotle.

Take life too seriously, and what is it worth?

If the morning wake us to no new joys, if the evening bring us not the hope of new pleasures, is it worth while to dress and undress? Does the sun shine on me today that I may reflect on yesterday? That I may endeavor to foresee and to control what can neither be foreseen nor controlled—the destiny of tomorrow?—Goethe.



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## WAGES, BARGAINS, SPEED-UP SCANNED WITH WARY EYE

(Continued from page 615)

dents, all active union workers. One student analyzed the controversial problem of what form of organization will be most effective in creating unions composed of unskilled workers. Another, with practical organizing experience in the men's clothing industry, discussed the methods of organizing the basic industries. Her report contains much of educational methods and the use of modern psychology, which, one of the teachers felt might be of some real value to some of our "old line" union organizers. Two other workers, both of them more mature in judgment as well as in years, than the majority of the group, tackled the problems involved in the obstacles to organization facing the labor movement. These (a) the psychology of individualism, (b) welfare practices, (c) yellow dog contracts, (d) company unions, (e) the labor spy, and (f) the injunction, each received lengthy analysis which showed a realism, seldom if ever found in college classes on labor problems.

It is no wonder that one of the teachers remarked: "To teach these industrial workers for six weeks gives one enough tonic to teach college classes for two years." As students they are far more aggressive and much more interested than the ordinary college student. The latter is often indifferent to the subject and does not care if he knows anything of what is being taught or not. But the industrial worker drawn from shop, store and mill, and given the opportunity to study for six weeks, tackles his problem with an enthusiasm and eagerness entirely absent in regular university classes. They crave information, and work hard in study and research to better understand their problems. The faculty was pleasantly surprised when the students complained at the end of the first week that they were not given enough work to do.

Summer classes for workers in industry were started about 10 years ago at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. They are now conducted, in addition to Bryn Mawr, at Wisconsin, at Barnard College in New York, and at the Southern Summer School, for workers in industries in the south. Wisconsin admitted men to its industrial classes for the first time in 1927, and had five men this summer; a printer from San Francisco, a plumber from Milwaukee, the secretary of the Woven Wire Weavers' Union from Appleton, a janitor engineer from Minneapolis and a clerk in a hardware store from Two Rivers.

### Eighteen Industries Represented

The age of the group ranged from 17 to 45; but 46 of the 62 students were between 19 and 26 years. Only 13 of the students were foreign born, although a considerably larger number were born of foreign parentage.

The variety in background and industrial experience can be seen from the fact that the students came from 18 industries. The manufacturing industry had the largest representation; 16 from various branches of the clothing industry; 11 worked in the metal trades; seven in hosiery; three in leather goods; seven on paper products, and two in printing. The other students worked as waitresses, household employees, elevator and telephone operators and other trades.

Twenty of the 62 students were members of various unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.; 11 of these were in unions in the clothing and millinery trades.

They came from 12 states and 33 cities; 23 from Wisconsin and others from as far east

as New York and west as California. To carry on the work of recruiting and partly financing students who attend the summer classes, local committees have been organized in many cities in the middle west. These are made up of individuals and organizations interested in adult education and in contact with industrial workers. Their task is two-fold. They must search out promising local workers, inform them of the existence and opportunities of the school. Final selection is made by the executive director of the school.

Since the student must sacrifice his wages for six weeks, and sometimes also his job, the expenses arising out of six weeks' residence in Madison are defrayed out of a scholarship which amounts to \$100.00 for each student. This covers the cost of tuition, board and room, and provides a slight margin toward the overhead of the school.

The choice of subject matter to be studied is naturally influenced by the fact that the "students" are industrial workers, only temporarily absent from their jobs. The emphasis is therefore placed on industrial problems which workers face. The school is in one sense essentially a workers' school, seeking to acquaint the student worker with the functioning of modern economic society. Consequently, all students study economics.

### Wage Problem Broad

We began with wages. From the students own experiences we had to find out what wages are. We asked Alice why she was getting only \$18.00 per week. She said she was producing only \$18.00 worth of goods. And with more logic than she thought she was using, the "productivity theory of wages" was developed. There were many objectors, however. A union worker insisted that Alice earned only \$18.00 because she was not organized to demand more. And with experience drawn from all the students we had a pretty good case of the "bargaining theory of wages." And in this fashion for nearly three weeks, by reading, conferring with their teachers and discussions at lunch, in class and at open forums, the industrial workers at the school soon knew a few facts about wages, especially what factors were important in determining wages and particularly how workers may control wages.

A little reflection will show that one can really cover much of what we commonly call "labor economics" in studying wages. Child and woman labor, tariffs and immigration, unemployment, company unions and labor organizations, labor legislation and employers associations, all of these, in one manner or another, influence wages. These all had to be analyzed.

But since these workers were returning to industry, many of them to infuse new life and activity into their work and organization, whether it be a union or a church club—considerable attention is given to English and public speaking. The history course enlarges the student's perspective, introduces him to the evolutionary development of society and its problems. Emphasis here is also in the economic developments.

In addition to class room work, library study and conferences, the students meet in open forum once each week. The meeting and the program is of their own making. The faculty makes a genuine effort to abstain from influencing even in the suggestion of the subject. Occasionally outside speakers are invited.

It is difficult to measure exactly how much such education accomplishes. There is already much evidence at hand to indicate that many of the students have returned to their jobs and organizations and have shown

concretely that the six weeks' contacts with books and ideas have broadened their horizon, made them more informed and thereby more effective in their community. Student participation in fact finding, student discussion in fact-analysis, library study of source materials, free discussion in and out of class, all of these have aided in arousing the curiosity, in increasing the wish and will to learn. Thus stimulated, they plan to go back to continue study, individually or in local study classes.

## COLUMBIA ECONOMIST URGES SOUTHERN MILL PAPER

(Continued from page 616)

contained in the "Cotton Factory Times" and the obvious sincerity of its arguments put an end to the old type of uninformed abuse of the trade unionists.

After a most useful and honorable 45 years of service, the "Cotton Factory Times" is still issued weekly at Ashton-under-Lyne. It is to be seen today on the parlor table of thousands of Lancashire homes.

The advantage of some such paper as this in the south is obvious. As for the news about local conditions, everyone familiar with the southern textile workers knows that many of them move often from village to village. Though the motive may occasionally be "just to move" it is usually an attempt to find conditions or wages better than those which they already have. Many a tiny fund of savings has been wiped out in a move to a new village where the hopes for improvement in status were not realized. Notes by reliable trade union correspondents in the scattered villages would certainly be read all through the mill communities. At present the sort of literature that the mill people read is pitifully poor in quality and information. The tiny sheets of stories and patent medicine advertisements that come from somewhere into the village homes must contain the absolute minimum of worth-while reading matter. Southern daily newspapers are expensive and are, for the most part, bound hand and foot to the great industrial boom. They are not much read by the mill workers. Contrariwise, the mill people have no means of finding for the thought of themselves or their leaders any entrance into southern public opinion. An intelligent mill worker's newspaper would not only bring accurate industrial information to the operatives but would also report to the middle classes in the region a more reliable account of what the mill people are thinking than is at present in evidence. To give the paper as much popularity as possible it would be advisable to duplicate the Lancashire love stories, perhaps to enter upon discussions of moral and religious issues, and perhaps to use the services of a sports editor for reporting the results of the many-sided sports activities in the mill communities.

### Opportunities Abound

There is no reason to think that such a paper would be really difficult to start in the south. The section teems with broken down county or mill town papers whose presses could be bought for a song. From a few hundred to a few thousand dollars would see such a paper through at least its first few issues. The real trouble would be in finding the editor. He ought to be a person pretty much from the ranks, knowing the mill people and mill work backwards and forwards, and possessing some northern experience and the sort of broad viewpoint that is difficult to meet with among people who have been so tightly confined to their own industrial settlements. In the last two

or three years, though, more than a score of southern workers have come up to northern labor colleges. Among these students are undoubtedly some who have the ability to take on a job such as has been outlined.

If the labor movement itself or persons interested can do anything to encourage the establishment of a "Southern Factory Times" there can be little reason for supposing that its success will be less than that of its Lancashire predecessor.

### UNION'S HISTORIC ROLE IN WINNING HIGHER WAGES

(Continued from page 614)

labor to hold on to the gains made in 1922-1925. Similarly his conclusions that the continued rise in real wages in the future will depend fundamentally upon whether production itself will continue to rise, gives little hope to the millions who are unemployed because for the present, at least, production has exceeded the effective demand for goods.

While one may not entirely accept Professor Douglas' conclusions, his book will long be an invaluable tool to the labor statistician, economist, employer and unionist. Besides the figures on which the above conclusions have been based, Professor Douglas' book contains statistical averages on money wages, real wages, unemployment and productivity for all industries and for industries studied separately. It is indispensable for all students of wages. The mass of statistical material is an important contribution.

### WAR-TIME POWERS NEEDED TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 618)

as our government is spending millions of dollars and exerting all its efforts and strength to prevent disease, to prevent the breaking down of the public health, so I say as the government is spending millions of dollars to protect us in the time of war, I ask my government to spend money and effort to protect us from unemployment in times of peace.

There is a subject that is almost inexhaustible. It is affiliated with the unemployment problem, and I think your organization ought to take very serious notice of it. It has been given a great deal of attention and thought by me ever since the World War. I refer to the awful economic evil consequent from the capitalization and the recapitalization of industry and the federation and refederation of wealth in this country. Let me use a homely expression. The man who picks your pockets is a criminal despised and guilty of a serious, punishable offense, one that society abandons very quickly, and yet, my friends, you know there has gone on in this country since the World War a system of exploiting industry, of consolidating industry, of federating capital, not for the purpose of helping industry except in very rare instances, but for the chief and sole purpose of permitting conscienceless bankers of this country to fill those industries with watered stock and destroy their usefulness to labor and their usefulness to society.

#### Stock Racketeers

If time permitted I could cite to you illustration after illustration of the extent to which industry has been stilted through the cruel and conscienceless manipulation of banking industries whose sole purpose was to sell stock and securities that gave them a tremendous profit and that so loaded down the capital of the industries that they were sure

to perish as soon as the stocks were disposed of to the innocent public. The man or group of men who federate wealth or capital, who consolidate industry and inflate it beyond honest values is even worse than the pick-pocket, because he uses the seal of our government to protect him. He uses the special laws of Congress and of the states exempting him from personal responsibility because of the corporate powers that are given in the charter incorporating him.

I recall particularly now an old lady coming to my office not long ago and handing me two certificates. She asked me for their value and asked how she could realize any money upon them. I told her as soon as I looked at the certificates "Madam, why did you spend money in buying these certificates? How much did they cost you?" She said they cost her \$2,000, that she and her husband had drawn from the bank every dollar they had. She said, "The man told me they were good and would pay 6 per cent interest. We were only getting 4 per cent." I said, "Why didn't you ask somebody for advice?" She said she had asked for advice, that she had gone to the state house and asked if there was such a corporation in existence and she was told there was. Then she added, "I never thought my government would use its seal and its corporate right to deceive and rob the poor."

That is the great crime of worthless inflation of capital. Do you realize the injury it does? If there is \$15,000,000 invested in an industry, \$5,000,000 of which have been put in as watered stock and only \$10,000,000 of honestly invested money, what is the harm? First of all, that industry must proceed to do business upon the basis of earning a dividend of \$15,000,000, \$5,000,000 of which is watered and dishonest. Secondly, the public must be charged a price for those products that would permit a return, not upon \$10,000,000 of investment, but upon \$15,000,000. And finally and lastly, the working man and woman must have a wage, and here is where the robbery really comes in. Based upon, first, the earning of a dividend, not upon \$10,000,000, but upon \$10,000,000 plus \$5,000,000 of dishonest securities. And labor is pushed down and wages of working men are measured upon their capacity to earn a dividend on something that is unsound and insecure.

#### Damages Business

To my memory there has been more money extracted from the pockets of the American people through inflated capital than through all the robberies and defalcations and all the embezzlements since the foundation of our country. That is a strong statement, and the saddest part of it is that these promoters never go to a bad industry, to a broken down industry. They know they could not sell the securities of an industry that hasn't a good name, and their devilish work has gone on among the very best industries of this country. I could name industries in this, my own commonwealth, that have been sent into their graves and destroyed because of the consolidation and recapitalization that has taken place. I have in mind one that has gone through five in the last 10 years, and every time the watered stock was put in. All over the land there are smokeless chimneys and men and women walking the streets, and the chief reason is because these industries have been the toy and the plaything of unscrupulous bankers who have enriched themselves and unloaded the securities on the public.

Again I call upon my government to prevent exploiting and robbery of the working men and women and the consumers of American products by putting a strict regulation upon the federation and refederation of the finances of this country.

I hope I have said enough. You have been most generous and I ought to apologize for proceeding as long as I have, but I want to call your attention to the fact that there are some problems of vital concern that we in public life are thinking about and that we need your support and co-operation to find a solution for.

May I be permitted to speak in these closing hours of your convention for that army of United States Senators who joined together in the last session of the Congress to give to labor a verdict greater than it has ever before received in the United States. May I bring, in their name, their congratulations upon the achievement that has been accomplished for labor by forever and forever destroying the validity of the yellow dog contract in America. It was a long, hard fight, as Mr. Green has said. It was a test of the political philosophy, it was a test of the kind of heartbeats that a public man has in his breast, and I am proud of the United States Senate and proud of the fact that when that question came, with all the influences at work, the United States Senate stood solidly by a safe majority, small but safe, for the opportunities of the working men and women to enjoy one of the chief blessings of that flag, economic freedom as well as civic freedom. Yes, I rejoice that the Senate has made that contribution to your cause.

#### Speaks For Senate

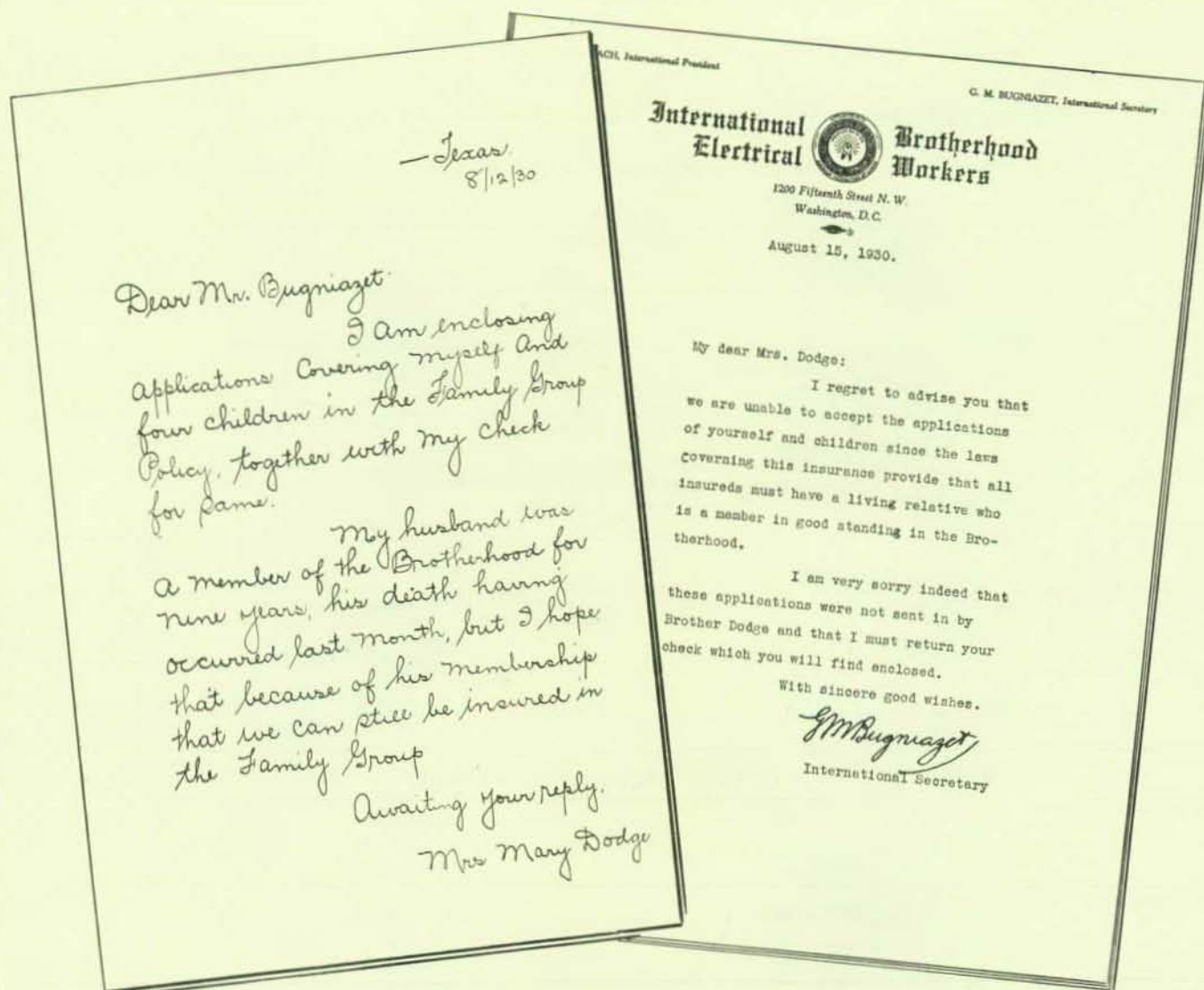
Let me say in closing that there is a great deal of public criticism of the Senate. Unfortunately, some of it is justified. Sometimes we talk too long, and we talk extraneously and we talk on subjects that ought not be discussed in the Senate. But let me say for the Senate that it is uncontrollable. Some one visiting the Chamber of Deputies in France, a stranger, turned to his companion, a Frenchman, and said, "Why this loose talk, why this inattention to what is going on?" The Frenchman said, in his witty way, "Oh, don't mind this, it's the manners of democracy. In an aristocrat controlled government there isn't any loose talk, in fact, there is no talk at all."

The manners of democracy necessitate occasionally unworthy men getting into public office who indulge in loose talk, extraneous talk and the discussion of things not apropos to the subject under consideration. But I want to say this again, the United States Senate, with all its limitations, is the only open legislative forum in all the world today. It is the one place where one man with courage who has a grievance or who sees a wrong in his government can stand upon his feet and defy the presiding officer and defy every Senator to prevent him from presenting the facts as he sees them.

The Senate is a free body, no party machine dominates it. Today more than ever it is the liberal force in America, today more than ever it has taken its side with the causes of the common people against the few who seek to exploit them and to use government for their own selfish and personal ends. Yes, the United States Senate is the safeguard and the last point of protection for all those who seek to use the government for selfish ends and selfish purposes.

I am proud to note the progress that the Senate has made in its open and frank championing of the causes that are near and dear to your hearts, and I go back from seeing you here assembled grappling with the great problems that affect so much happiness and prosperity and well-being of millions of human beings—I go back to my beloved Senate more determined than ever to carry on the fight which you are so bravely waging for the common man and woman.

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UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ a member  
(Give relationship)  
of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. \_\_\_\_\_, and I hereby apply for \_\_\_\_\_  
units or \$ \_\_\_\_\_ life insurance, and will pay \$ \_\_\_\_\_ each \_\_\_\_\_  
for same. (Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and have no deformity, except \_\_\_\_\_

(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Race \_\_\_\_\_  
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_  
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_

My name is \_\_\_\_\_  
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as "Mrs. James Smith")

My address is \_\_\_\_\_  
(Street and number—City and State)

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature in full)

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1. Father of Child.	Full Name _____	Birthplace _____
	Birth Date _____	Occupation _____
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name _____	Birthplace _____
	Birth Date _____	Occupation _____
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name _____	
	Address _____	

(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

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# IN MEMORIAM

## Edw. C. Freese, L. U. No. 2

Whereas in his infinite wisdom it has pleased the Almighty God to call from our midst a true and loyal brother, Edw. C. Freese; and

Whereas we, the members of L. U. No. 2, express our deepest sympathy to his bereaved widow and relatives; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union.

D. E. LUND,  
President.  
L. M. DONOVAN,  
Press Secretary.  
Committee.

## Frank E. Sullivan, L. U. No. 18

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 18, I. B. E. W., sincerely and deeply regret the untimely death of our esteemed Brother, Frank E. Sullivan, a victim of the hazards of the electrical trade; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his mother, Mrs. Myra M. Sullivan; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 18, a copy forwarded to his mother, a copy to the "Electrical Worker," a copy to the "Transformer," and that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that the members of L. U. No. 18 remain standing during the ceremony of the draping of the charter.

H. E. BINCHAM,  
RAY A. MANGAN,  
C. M. FEIDER,  
Committee.

## Harry Scott, L. U. No. 40

It was with deep and sincere regret that the members of L. U. No. 40, of Hollywood, Calif., learned of the passing of their esteemed Brother, Harry Scott, of L. U. No. 83.

After hearing the sad news the members of L. U. No. 40 stood in silence for one minute in respect for his memory.

He was an active, intelligent worker for the I. B. E. W., in Los Angeles, Calif., for many years, and his efforts have been of distinct benefit to the community and to humanity. Those of us who were privileged to know him personally and to associate with him felt that we and the Brotherhood have suffered an irreparable loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother; that a copy be spread on our minutes; and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. P. RIPTON,  
President.  
W. A. KELLY,  
Committee.

## John Williamson, L. U. No. 314

Inevitably, as we journey forward, comes the parting of the ways, and there remains to us who are left behind only the memory of those who passed on before. Thus L. U. No. 314 must record the loss of Brother John Williamson, who answered the final call on October 6, 1930.

Being a loyal member of the organization and a cherished friend to many of us, his absence will be keenly felt, and his passing will prove a real loss to the Brotherhood. L. U. No. 314 would extend to his bereaved ones the kindly sympathy of understanding hearts who knew him, and offer such comfort as true friendship may in their hour of sorrow.

In respect to the memory of Brother Williamson, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute spread upon our minutes, copies being forwarded also to his loved ones, and to our Journal for publication.

JAMES F. MORTON,  
President.  
H. S. TWEEDIE,  
Recording Secretary.  
Committee.

Adopted by L. U. No. 314 this day of 1930.

## William Lindsay, L. U. No. 21

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local No. 21, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, William Lindsay. His noble qualities, kindly spirit, and his loyalty, will always be remembered with deep affection by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in Brotherly love, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to the International Office to be published in the official Journal, and a copy spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 21.

JOHN M. LINDSAY,  
EDWARD SONTGEN,  
HARRY HAIN,  
Committee.

## Joseph M. Kearsley, L. U. No. 57

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to draw to a close the earthly life of our esteemed Brother, J. M. Kearsley;

Whereas in the death of this Brother, L. U. No. 57 suffers the loss of one who was a faithful member in time of strife as in time of tranquility; and

Whereas his family is deprived of one who was at all times and in all things loyal and true; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union formally express its sorrow at the loss it has sustained, and its sympathy for the members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be engraved and sent to his family; that a copy be sent to our International Office, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

J. J. McAFEE,  
JACK MAHER,  
R. L. POWELL,  
ROBERT STEVENSON,  
Committee.

## George K. Burke, L. U. No. 65

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst our dearly beloved and esteemed Brother, George K. Burke; and

Whereas we, as members of L. U. No. 65, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of L. U. No. 65 in regular session assembled this third day of October, 1930, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to the bereaved wife and relatives in their hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 65 be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late departed Brother Burke; and be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, visit the undertaking parlors to view the body of our departed Brother and bow our heads in prayer; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and that a copy be spread in full on the minutes of L. U. No. 65.

ED E. OLDS,  
J. REARDON,  
C. BURKARD,  
Committee.

## William Valentine, L. U. No. 595

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 595 deeply regret the passing from our midst of our esteemed Brother, William Valentine; and

Whereas by his passing we have lost a true and loyal Brother of long standing; be it therefore

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. J. YOUNG,  
Recording Secretary.

## Peter Malzanini, L. U. No. 125

As we move onward to progress and another century, time again has taken its toll. Pausing, we record the passing of a loyal and sincere member, Brother Pete Malzanini.

Knowing Brother Malzanini as a true and honest Brother, we can but partly feel the great loss of his passing to those left behind. Bowing our heads we extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy. To his memory our charter will be draped for 30 days and a copy of this resolution sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. H. TAINER,  
C. O. FLEMING,  
R. D. MERCHANT,  
Committee.

## William Tews, L. U. No. 195

Whereas the Almighty God, Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has seen fit in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our Brother, William Tews; and

Whereas L. U. No. 195, I. B. E. W., has lost in the passing of our Brother, a long-standing member and a loyal trade unionist, whom we shall miss from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of Brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and extend to his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EDW G. WEGNER,  
Recording Secretary.

## Harry A. Tyler, L. U. No. 231

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our respected friend and Brother, Harry A. Tyler; and

Whereas L. U. No. 231 has lost one of its loyal and charter members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his untimely death and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 231, a copy sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy sent to the International Office to be published in our official Journal and the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

F. R. DRAKE,  
B. J. GIBBONS,  
E. PRESCOTT,  
Executive Board Committee.

## J. H. Black, L. U. No. 492

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our respected friend and Brother, J. H. Black; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved wife and family, that they may be strengthened in their sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Black, a copy to the Journal of Electrical Workers and a copy be spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

CHAS. HODGKISS,  
H. M. NEVISON,  
CHAS. GOOD,  
Committee.

## Archibald Boyne, L. U. No. 581

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, Archibald Boyne; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Boyne L. U. No. 581, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the passing of Brother Boyne L. U. No. 581 hereby expresses its appreciation of his great services to our Brotherhood and it extends its condolence to his family in their irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JAMES F. McDERMOTT,  
THOMAS R. PIERSON,  
Committee.

**Harry A. Hill, L. U. No. 384**

It is with deep sorrow and regret that L. U. No. 384, of Muskogee, Okla., records the passing into That House, not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens, of our friend and Brother, Harry A. Hill.

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 384 have lost in the death of Brother Hill one of their true and good members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

RYAN WILLIAMS,  
H. C. ELLIS,  
Committee.

**Donald Moger, L. U. No. 501**

Whereas our Almighty Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our true and faithful Brother, Donald Moger; and

Whereas we as members of L. U. No. 501, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That our most sincere sympathy be extended to the bereft family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in loving memory of our deceased Brother.

J. W. RATCLIFF,  
Press Secretary.

**Duncan Ross, L. U. No. 1037**

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove our dearly beloved Brother, Duncan Ross, who was injured in the performance of his duty on September 30 and died from his injuries on October 5, we, Local No. 1037, I. B. E. W., do sincerely bow our heads in sorrow; and

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be placed in our minutes, a copy be sent to our Journal and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his widow and son.

R. G. IRVINE,  
Press Secretary.

**Ernest Lightfoot, L. U. No. 545**

It is with deep sorrow that we, as members of L. U. No. 545, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, Ernest Lightfoot. His noble qualities and kindly spirit, his loyalty and deep affection will ever remain fresh in the memory of those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in Brotherly love, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

ERNEST KANASCH,  
GEO. H. BUZARD,  
BEN BRADFORD,  
Committee.

**Russell Briggs, L. U. No. 712**

Local Union No. 712, I. B. E. W., records with heartfelt sorrow the death of Brother Russell Briggs, one of its members.

Brother Briggs was a member of L. U. No. 712 for a number of years and he gave devoted and loyal service to our union. Being a loyal member of the organization and a cherished friend to all of us, his absence will be keenly felt and his passing will prove a real loss to the Brotherhood.

To the bereaved widow and family of Brother Briggs, L. U. No. 712 extends its heartfelt sympathy in this very sad time and prays that God in His infinite goodness may help them bear their burden of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy be sent to the widow of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

CHAS. O. COOK,  
RICHARD V. BRADLEY,  
J. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
Committee.

**J. M. Kearsley, L. U. No. 402**

Whereas our dear friend, Brother J. M. Kearsley, passed away the evening of September 29, 1930;

Whereas he has been long a labor leader in this section of the country and was well known all over;

Resolved, That we would like to have this expression of our deep regret published in the Electrical Journal.

R. L. POWELL,  
Recording Secretary.

**Geo. W. Cook, L. U. No. 583**

Whereas again Death has invaded the ranks of our Brotherhood, and has taken one of our Brothers, who has always upheld every principle of the I. B. E. W.; and

Whereas on the 11th day of September, 1930, Brother George W. Cook, a member of L. U. No. 583, I. B. E. W., El Paso, Texas, departed this life—Brother Cook was a charter member of L. U. No. 583 and for approximately 20 years has upheld and fought for the principles in which we believe. The great tragedy of life is that we must give up our friends at some time during the journey, and no matter what the circumstances or surroundings, when that time comes it is always a sad moment. George W. Cook was our friend and our Brother. Whatever the circumstances may have been which surrounded him when his life ended, we cannot, in our hearts, feel any criticism, but instead, a deep sympathy for him, and we therefore drape his memory in the kindly mantle of charity that covers all things. The loss to our Brotherhood and to L. U. No. 583 is a severe one, as each of us feel we have lost a friend; therefore be it

Resolved, by the I. B. E. W., L. U. No. 583, of El Paso, Texas, that in the death of Brother George W. Cook, we have lost a sincere friend and an earnest worker for our cause, and we extend to those of his loved ones who remain our deepest sympathy, and assure them of our respect and affection for the memory of our departed Brother, George W. Cook; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that a copy be furnished to the sisters of Brother Cook.

J. M. CALLAGHAN,  
J. W. MUEHLENDORF,  
W. T. VOGEL,  
Committee.

**Kenneth W. Green, L. U. No. 774**

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has, in His infinite wisdom, removed from among us our esteemed and worthy financial secretary, Kenneth W. Green; and

Whereas we shall miss the long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful performance of his duties to L. U. No. 774 and System Council No. 4, I. B. E. W., as well as the labor movement in general; therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability that always seemed at his command and used by him in behalf of any and all labor matters when called upon for aid and counsel be held in grateful remembrance; and be it further

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by the members of this local in general and especially by all those who worked with him and will prove a great loss to the public as well as to the community in which he lived; be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved family and friends of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us may be overcome for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of the departed Brother, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOSEPH MATROSKA,  
JAMES GILLIGAN,  
T. L. DUNN,  
C. E. STOCKER,  
Committee.

Adopted by L. U. No. 774 by unanimous vote at meeting of September 17, 1930.

B. J. MITCHELL,  
Recording Secretary.  
VINCENT P. MORAN,  
President.

"I consider that peace at any price with our fellow-citizens is preferable to evil war. \* \* \* I would prefer even the most unfavorable peace to the justest war that ever was waged."—Cicero.

**NOTICES**

Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Brother Walter Allen, Card No. 258476, will confer a favor if they will communicate with the financial secretary of Local Union 177, Jacksonville, Fla.

E. C. VALENTINE,  
Financial Secretary,  
Local Union No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.

It is requested that Brother George Sweeney get in touch with the secretary of Local Union No. 640. He was last heard from at Lowell, Ariz., in February of this year.

P. J. TIERNEY,  
Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 640.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM OCTOBER 1, INCLUDING OCTOBER 31, 1930**

Local Lodge	Name	Amount
I. O.	C. E. Green	\$1,000.00
134	G. C. Barnard	1,000.00
I. O.	F. J. Dudak	1,000.00
I. O.	H. M. Scott	1,000.00
57	J. M. Kearsley	1,000.00
65	George K. Burke	1,000.00
7	John Pera	1,000.00
443	E. A. Woodworth	700.00
3	A. J. Gray	1,000.00
I. O.	H. E. Schimmel	1,000.00
501	A. Boyne	1,000.00
34	R. H. Maxwell	475.00
685	E. J. Moore	475.00
2	E. J. Freese	1,000.00
309	W. W. Johnston	1,000.00
125	P. Malzanini	1,000.00
I. O.	O. D. Wilson	1,000.00
3	Leo Rochlitz	1,000.00
I. O.	Russell Briggs	1,000.00
134	F. H. Jones	1,000.00
314	John Williamson	1,000.00

\$19,650.00

Death claims paid from October 1, including October 31, 1930—

Death claims previously paid—

2,101,361.10

Total claims paid—

\$2,120,911.10

**A. F. OF L. AIDS PRESIDENT TO FORM JOB POLICY**

(Continued from page 605)

City council has rushed ordinances for 12 minor public improvements.

St. Louis. The mayor has asked the city to appropriate \$200,000 for relief funds.

**Louisiana**

New Orleans. Public construction works totaling \$135,000,000 for the state are to be started within a month, if special bond issues be approved by the voters, as is now expected.

**Indiana**

Bloomington. City Employment Bureau is asking the citizens to give odd jobs whenever possible.

Evansville. City is planning serving of free meals.

Indianapolis. City is raising \$865,000 for a community relief fund.

The state highway department of Indiana plans to begin its 1931 program in November.

## California

**San Francisco.** City has begun a "find a job" campaign.

City officials have served notice on contractors that work on municipal projects must go forward without interruption.

## National Plans

Hoover is considering calling an extra session of Congress in November to consider the unemployment problem, and to make funds immediately available to carry out construction projects already authorized.

Eight hundred fifty-six million, three hundred twenty-eight thousand dollars of expenditures are now authorized but no appropriations for them have as yet been made.

Hoover has appointed a cabinet committee on job-relief headed by Secretary of Commerce Lamont. According to the plan worked out by this committee, the government shall

1. Encourage states and municipalities to establish unemployment committees.
2. Co-operate with industries to enable them to develop new methods which shall employ more men, and to start the customary spring production now (especially production in the auto industry).

3. Have Congress authorize an immediate expenditure of \$25,000,000 for state aid in road building and many millions more for federal building projects, such as hospitals, public buildings, river and harbor improvements, replacements of postoffices, etc. There has been some suggestion of expansion of public utilities. Secretary of Agriculture Hyde requested that current federal highway aid fund be doubled, making the 1932 appropriation of \$132,000,000 immediately available.

## A. F. of L. Relief Program

The executive council of the A. F. of L. was instructed at the Boston convention to ask Hoover to appoint a national committee to recommend measures for immediate relief; to arrange for the formation of state and municipal sub-committees throughout the country to co-operate with the national committee and for similar committees in Alaska, Canada, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

## UNEMPLOYMENT WITH ITS EVILS IS NOT INEVITABLE

(Continued from page 619)

population from the farm to the cities have made us a people of wage earners. The problem of the uncertainty of wages thus enters into the family budget making of the great bulk of our people.

## Social Action Needed

The specialists who have applied themselves in this social malady have confessedly not yet succeeded in writing a complete prescription. They have not been able to foretell the long series of action to be taken and acts to be avoided to bring about that condition of equilibrium rather than stagnation which would mean steady progress and prosperity. But our real quarrel is not with the economists. They have at least pointed out the way. They have suggested the preliminary steps and now they are compelled to sit idly by waiting for the practical men to put their several preliminary suggestions into operation. They have been waiting in vain. For years they have pleaded with us for better infor-

mation. We have just about begun to make it available. We have known for a long time that private industry could contribute to the stabilization of the seasonal and technological aspects of unemployment if it would assume more seriously its full responsibility to provide regular employment. The roll of honor of the business leaders who have responded to that call to duty is still amazingly brief. We have long known that the municipalities, the states and federal government could materially aid in the prevention and alleviation of cyclical depression by wisely timing the introduction of large projects into the market so as to provide a flow of wages when other sources were dry. But we stubbornly refuse to put any such plan into systematic and efficient operation.

Our public men have with much self-satisfaction repeated their own praises for having fended off the dole from the American people. Have we in fact kept the dole out of America? Is not the dole today in use in every industrial community in the country? What else can you call the disbursements for unemployment relief by every charitable organization, and by many municipalities? If the dole system is as wicked as our leading citizens say, and I believe it is, then they ought to find intolerable the present system into which we have blundered.

Where is the workman who has not run the gauntlet of loss of work because of seasonal slack, of periodic depression, of foreign competition, of change in fashion, of machine substitution? Having experienced those how the unemployed worker must ironically smile when he reads the well-meaning advice extended to him that if only he would resume his normal purchases prosperity would resume its interrupted course. I wonder what his emotion is when he reads the official assurance that our fundamental national assets are undiminished. He knows that they are undiminished. He knows that he is ready to contribute his efforts, his education, his intelligence, his spiritual strength, to multiply them. He knows only too well that he lives in a land of plenty which he had in the past shared in the making. These facts only aggravate the rancor in his heart that he must nevertheless go without work and without wages.

This paradox has now become so old that its repetition has begun to amuse. But those who are affected by it are not amused. To them it is a riddle which they expect us

to solve. They are beginning to wonder where is the wizardry of the great industrial geniuses whom they had been taught to worship; where the organizing capacity of those great captains of enterprise?

## Free Men Will Rebel

One thing is certain, the American people will not submissively accept these recurrent and lengthening periods of joblessness. They have learned that they cannot live by optimism alone. They accept as true the Presidential declaration that the economic fundamentals of the nation are unimpaired but that only serves to emphasize the mystery of their own misfortune. If the economic foundations of the country are so broad and so well entrenched they wonder why there is so much instability and disorder in the superstructure.

Here then is a large area of important action for organized labor. Surely you know that no standards erected through the struggle of organized labor are safe in the face of continued competition by men who because of long unemployment will work for any price. That measure is but in part the obligation of the labor movement to resist the encroachments of unemployment. Merely maintaining the old standards is not sufficient. There is opportunity for a definite contribution to the reduction of joblessness by renewing the former campaign for shorter hours and for better compensation, which in turn means freedom from labor for the wage earner's wife and prolonged education for his children.

Finally, it seems to me that one of the reasons that the problem has gone so long unsolved is that men in public life and positions of authority have been unwilling to take the risks of preventive action. They have preferred to accept the certain defeats of inaction.

President Green, whose zeal, devotion and co-operation during the last session of Congress in the effort to secure indispensable legislation for the prevention of unemployment, I shall never forget, knows that condition only too well. The responsibility which that imposes upon the American Federation of Labor requires no elaboration.

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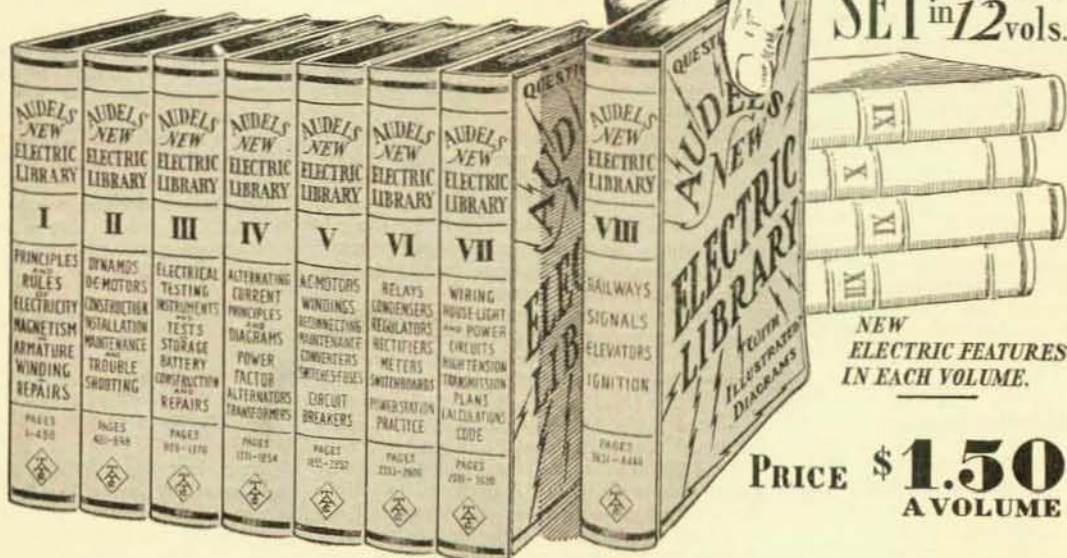
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have enumerated presupposes the effective organization of labor. The solitary workman is entirely helpless and impotent when standards are washed down by a flood of unemployment. The organized worker is powerless to insist upon a greater share of the fruits of his enlarged productivity. Without the benefits of union the worker's voice is too small to bring to public office whether executive, legislative or judicial, men with understanding of his problem and sympathy for his cause.

The human needs out of which labor organizations grow are so vital that their formation and development cannot be permanently frustrated. They can be hampered; they can be harassed; they cannot be uprooted.

Our laws seem to give expression to that very fact. We have made unions legal and at the same time we have devised the labor injunction, an instrument, the sole utility of which is to harass the union, to hamper its work, to make organization difficult and expensive and as far as possible to render inoperative the very functions the trade organization was designed to exercise.

For 30 years we have agitated against the labor injunction. From every labor platform has resounded the denunciation of government by injunction. Bills in the federal and state legislatures have been passed with loud acclaim greeting the prophecy of their advocates that all the abuses of the injunction were thereby remedied. We thought we had changed the law. We believed we had modified the procedure so as to conform a little more closely to our notions of justice and fair play. And now after three decades of excitement the distance we have travelled is too short to be measured. Throughout the United States there are today numerous mandated territories where to all intents and purposes the constitution has been suspended, local laws superseded and the only governing code is the injunctive edict of a federal or a state court. Three decades of legislation secured through the relentless efforts of organized labor have culminated in such unhappy decisions as the Bedford Stone Cutters injunction and the Red Jacket Case.

There is justifiable irony in the language of Mr. Justice Brandeis in his dissenting opinion in the Bedford Stone Cutters Case. He said:

"If, on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman law and the Clayton act an instrument for imposing restraint upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude. The Sherman law was held to permit capitalists to combine in a single corporation 50 per cent of the steel industry of the United States dominating the trade through its vast resources. The Sherman law was held to permit capitalists to combine in another corporation practically the whole shoe machinery industry of the country. . . . It would, indeed, be strange if Congress had by the same act willed to deny to members of a small craft of working men the right to corporate in simply refraining from work, when that course was the only means of self-protection against a combination of militant and powerful employers. I cannot believe that Congress did so."

But the majority of the court held that Congress did.

I ought to make clear that my remarks are not addressed to injunctions against threatened violence. The injunctions that concern both you and me, which concern

our government and all our citizens are those which impose restraints upon peaceful organization, upon peaceful persuasion, upon assembly and free discussion, upon legal and financial assistance to strikers and restraints which specifically enforce the anti-union promise.

That such injunctions are issued without adequate notice, without adequate proof of the facts and are punished summarily with-

out trial by jury only aggravates the wrong that is inherent in the restraints themselves.

Now we have a more serious evil to contend with. Out of a combination of the abused labor injunction and a mechanical conception of the law of contracts the so-called "yellow dog" promise has been contrived. Without the injunction the anti-union promise would be a fang without venom. No workman has ever been sued in

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- LUMBAGO
- NEURITIS
- MENSTRUATION
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- HAY FEVER
- CATARRAH
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a court of law for violating such a promise. But in a court of equity, through the injunction, such promises are given the most extraordinary protection available in American jurisprudence.

#### Community Problem

I need not argue upon this platform that the anti-union promise defies every consideration of sound public policy; that it violates every conception of fair play. During the debate on this question in the United States Senate no one stooped so low as to defend this unconscionable instrument. But in spite of this apparent unanimity we have not yet succeeded in accomplishing the outlawry of the anti union promise. Here, then, is another very important area calling for unremitting effort by organized labor.

To me it is as clear as crystal that the elimination of the injunction evil is a task which ought not to be left to the unaided efforts of labor. Industry ought to join in the undertaking, for it is equally desirable for both labor and industry to remove this hindrance to their intelligent co-operation. Certainly no permanent policy can be erected on so shifting a ground as the labor injunction. Co-operation is conditioned upon mutual understanding and trust. The injunction is destructive of both.

To my mind it is only through such co-operation that the exacting demands of future industry can be fulfilled.

It is not alone employers and employees who are concerned in this controversy. Fundamental principles of government are involved. Cherished liberties are at stake. In their preservation all of our people have an interest.

Why must freedom of speech and association be so readily denied under the stress of industrial dispute? Is our government so weak, the influence of our law so slight that in industrial strife protection cannot be afforded to all concerned without abrogating our sacred liberties? Why must a new code of restrictions be especially devised for every labor controversy?

There are no answers to these questions. There can be no justification for the intrusion of the government into a labor conflict to tie the hands of one of the parties. Why has this evil continued so long? I am convinced it is not the absence of remedy but the absence of will that is delaying the cure of the injunction evil. It is a man-made obstacle to the working man's pursuit of his justified aims. Like unemployment it interferes with the introduction of a greater measure of security and self-respect into the life of the wage earner. They are both blots upon our industrial order. The immediate need is of men in public life who are willing to use the existing tools to eradicate them.

The more difficult problem of the two is undoubtedly unemployment. To enlist in the ranks of those who battle against it is more than a policy of sound self-interest, more than a civic obligation. It is a patriotic duty.

#### RADIO

(Continued from page 631)

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# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 11 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1930

L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER					
I. O.	18627	19307	121	653974	653979	248	671803	671819	394	610977	611009	559	610264	610277
1	963686	963698	122	130371	130500	249	634224	634229	395	613062	613069	560	2701	2701
1	258388	258475	122	230251	230290	250	616163	616176	397	948666	948710	561	30101	30266
1	219465	219750	124	3301	3320	251	694906	694927	400	10261	10310	564	740714	740717
1	217501	217505	124	91501	91880	252	149352	149416	401	696331	696359	565	902762	902778
2	296711	296890	124	215751	216000	254	98887	98905	403	602212	602217	568	140668	140877
4	647261	647271	125	155685	156151	255	56512	56515	406	93139	93162	569	81510	81621
5	99120	99610	127	857068	857074	256	300468	300518	407	731915	731921	570	15876	15897
5	301	311	129	314534	314549	257	260113	260127	408	961834	961850	571	632810	632828
6	63753	63900	130	127801	128266	258	688157	688161	408	213751	213809	572	263120	263141
8	867890	867939	131	773085	773132	259	913693	913749	409	977429	977487	574	928409	928453
12	800765	800783	132	691762	691766	262	792955	793056	410	606341	606354	575	382414	382481
14	36808	36840	133	316185	316203	263	689806	689826	411	608607	608621	578	2401	2404
15	863767	863779	136	936231	936350	264	39072	39079	413	152594	152735	578	34228	34336
16	671439	671457	136	132001	132008	265	566946	566950	415	701427	701451	580	642706	642717
17	231751	232110	137	215675	215681	267	679463	679471	416	90829	90846	581	9371	9420
17	161071	161250	138	786038	786075	268	417430	417436	418	228868	228944	583	882911	882960
18	209665	210152	139	788302	788335	269	124771	124968	421	187525	187549	584	175455	175500
22	107393	107512	140	99424	99498	275	518068	518086	425	731692	731698	584	96001	96126
26	97331	97670	141	155185	155195	276	354416	354434	426	700439	700445	585	721285	721298
26	3	8	143	301243	301298	278	410674	410685	427	134431	134476	586	666987	667012
26	940022	940100	143	8701	8728	280	262822	262837	428	549297	549313	587	601076	601077
27	868983	869001	145	91926	91995	284	942064	942131	429	871631	871666	588	823601	823640
28	102975	103173	146	988722	988730	285	641171	641191	430	258057	258097	591	695627	695640
30	598409	598428	150	700775	700788	286	639342	639351	431	989945	989958	592	263701	263716
31	150499	150518	151	80421	80654	288	701227	701265	432	601872	601872	593	35950	35970
32	596949	596964	152	576326	576340	290	732589	732595	434	662158	662170	594	691507	691515
33	441650	441663	153	931351	931377	291	527821	527821	435	66451	66451	595	885964	886007
34	746904	747083	154	841798	841809	292	79241	79477	436	676121	676126	596	440452	440457
35	100266	100488	155	417741	417750	293	604820	604850	437	117411	117490	599	924544	924560
37	105169	105247	156	702626	702673	293	660553	660572	440	123632	123640	600	1501	1513
38	24751	24760	157	649817	649824	295	992389	992397	441	703447	703475	600	1201	1226
38	826941	827120	159	110561	110606	300	966792	966796	442	39800	39812	601	546450	546482
38	4201	4240	160	623078	623100	302	702830	702856	444	528566	528585	602	636177	636207
39	120468	120682	161	594679	594697	303	528225	528229	446	698726	698748	603	620724	620730
40	171866	172080	163	820606	820728	305	698540	698589	449	616735	616750	607	600833	600853
42	629065	629076	163	12901	12901	306	677506	677547	451	608168	608181	610	726384	726385
43	949431	949550	164	196558	196749	307	680640	680652	453	672695	672721	611	142551	142563
44	973449	973456	165	654592	654594	308	158671	158693	454	696463	696488	612	170261	170263
45	977680	977690	169	673800	673820	309	134246	134250	458	260786	260817	613	119476	119564
46	973261	973440	170	671952	671956	309	132751	133217	459	660544	660552	617	694042	694080
48	62521	62720	173	637389	637400	311	116592	116647	461	255735	255750	618	2401	2409
50	261022	261052	175	868531	868556	312	791522	791570	461	102001	102027	618	22501	22519
51	923117	923166	176	107242	107250	313	665891	665900	464	652940	652957	619	675337	675348
53	216125	216178	176	334951	335005	313	3601	3660	465	77904	78000	623	90001	90038
54	618044	618056	177	785536	785600	314	307311	307333	466	681833	681879	625	482112	482142
55	802364	802393	177	6301	6320	315	291202	291203	468	666230	666234	627	852526	852539
56	112728	112755	178	397446	397463	315	682160	682192	470	654910	654926	630	595385	595399
57	172590	172611	180	164311	164343	321	706740	706757	471	662597	662600	631	944779	944807
59	154321	154400	181	194278	194332	322	354659	354668	471	6901	6916	632	678251	678275
60	214651	214770	183	596078	596100	323	658020	658082	473	620995	621003	636	230890	230944
62	663921	663937	183	261601	261611	325	37854	37890	477	503905	503942	640	33341	33399
64	683001	683034	184	444242	444246	326	599788	599801	479	320838	320930	642	141815	141844
65	228006	228310	185	219826	219893	328	678949	678983	480	612449	612478	646	820507	820509
66	299331	299580	186	693555	693574	329	693189	693200	481	173570	173750	648	97905	97980
68	169771	169787	187	705901	705925	329	22201	22220	483	61320	61428	649	216846	216878
69	532684	532699	188	432380	432384	333	192091	192109	488	114800	114878	653	261336	261350
70	659018	659025	190	688001	688034	334	691165	691176	489	627251	627274	654	599249	599250
72	958246	958266	191	259841	259853	336	636460	636477	492	865671	865720	654	2401	2402
73	340216	340330	193	260513	260561	337	695949	695949	493	666524	666529	656	668433	668460
73	22201	22201	194	959306	959392	338	703753	703763	497	639098	639129	660	679854	679900
75	647652	647655	195	335736	335836	339	902283	902287	500	262201	262212	660	8401	8420
76	929385	929518	196	960031	960068	340	166028	166093	500	699147	699200	661	205546	205563
77	175708	175912	197	583641	583647	341	777635	777646	500	21301	21308	664	667559	667593
79	946085	946100	200	24751	24855	342	589308	589313	504	793329	793352	666	491218	491250
79	301951	302052	204	622900	622923	343	648365	648387	507	668022	668029	666	105751	105758
80	870727	870765	205	174036	174053	344	688773	688783	508	934416	934490	668	74344	74359
81	667996	668000	207	688114	688118	345	655472	655495	509	596755	596774	670	175747	175753
81	3001	3084	208	191263	191323	347	950518	950564	510	704109	704126	672	676708	676714
84	195012	195254	209	206329	206361	348	110021	110180	514	207141	207220	675	32668	32824
86	947007	947189	210	121889	121967	349	663607	663622	515	631449	631456	677	122344	122358
87	679131	679140	211	797436	797600	349	123302	123490	516	618431	618452	678	24001	24013
88	720673	720698	212	156790	157071	350	995700	995700	520	801927	801970	678	26101	26114
89	167076	167077	212	1	29	350	901	913	522	904377	904415	679	650103	650108
90	6901	6929	213	178040	178410	351	197251	197261	523	673508	673526	680	713088	713088
90	95910	96000	214	996566	996574	352	555750	555750	526	962335	962342	681	458038	458063
90	108001	108017	214	166982	167073	352	153001	153046	527	661565	661578	683	926967	926996
93	934901	934907	214	674401	674413	353	188666	188978	528	748081	748100	684	538715	538736
94	690571	690584	215	85434	85465	354	165111	165164	528	102751	102773	685	696998	697019
95	558524	558536	217	983599										

L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER
732	125424	125470	875	625239	625247	1086	699726	699761	18-210141-146.
734	139776	139882	885	30601	30603	1087	681255	681262	27-868989.
735	670874	670889	885	601	624	1091	350849	350881	35-100486.
746	621391	621399	885	671299	671300	1095	3901	3921	38-827028, 103.
747	263417	263427	886	259359	259377	1099	787372	787383	40-172072.
757	697339	697367	809	706371	706375	1101	341537	341563	48-62569-62570, 62588.
759	262507	262519	800	706371	706375	1105	658141	658159	48-62613, 62688.
762	658651	658680	892	651694	651717	1108	645787	645800	51-923137.
762	9001		900	597629	597639	1108	22801	22805	65-228015, 026-030.
763	660159	660193	902	543659	543706	1118	622327	622350	077, 157, 196, 249,
765	24581	24591	907	38961	38965	1118	1201	1226	257.
770	657172	657200	912	29109	29188	1131	994452	994460	90-108016.
770	3301	3306	914	72657	72713	1135	614103	614111	96-36336.
771	330556	330559	915	971327	971329	1141	320	366	99-8511-8520, 8593.
772	702249	702253	918	704691	704718	1141	21901	21902	I. O. 17615.
774	799405	799428	919	59286	59290	1144	533885	533890	124-215780.
784	885214	885259	922	613763	613771	1147	691011	691035	131-773129.
787	916146	916156	937	15223	15244	1151	459873	459874	146-988724.
792	707036	707054	940	669588	669597	1154	323111	323135	155-417744-745.
794	891938	892022	948	834924	835090	1156	114594	114701	160-623090.
798	954467	954480	950	632885	632894				163-820661-670.
802	674743	674752	953	134175	134187				164-196606.
809	644506	644515	958	657250	657256				178-397446-448.
811	968049	968056	963	38560	38575				194-959337.
817	198301	198520	968	860584	860591				200-24808.
819	656695	656712	969	634095	634104				205-174037-038, 045.
820	591526	591530	970	694445	694458				208-191281.
828	703168	703178	971	443060	443063				224-800430.
832	677909	677926	972	665053	665061				229-654323-654324.
835	841033	841039	978	326009	326050				233-655320.
838	680934	680954	982	439121	439130				243-138763.
840	245244	245250	987	976368	976383				245-136775, 781, 791,
840	664701	664709	991	677022	677034				839-840.
842	624857	624867	995	639759	639768				246-189819, 823, 839.
850	746083	746084	996	626351	626361				309-132809, 826, 879,
854	371232	371250	1012	668924	668926				974.
854	204751	204758	1021	970698	970718				309-133007.
855	3901	3918	1024	117997	118043				313-3608, 3646.
857	683610	683627	1025	973040	973054				314-307316, 318.
858	700014	700080	1029	789655	789678				326-599789, 791.
858	139501		1031	591202	591209				336-636460.
862	619851	619871	1037	20901	21000				347-950557.
863	702028	702051	1042	673139	673142				354-165150.
864	946483	946592	1045	280100	280102				368-259553, 559-560.
865	98744	98850	1047	430427	430464				373-429239, 253.
869	546586	546598	1054	733164	733175				375-94953.
870	794424	794468	1057	482363	482366				401-696269, 309.
873	364211	364229	1072	858485	858495				415-701432, 448-449.

## MISSING

109	648711-720.
127	857072-078.
130	128041-265.
181	194324-331.
191	259840.
225	627041.
262	793041-050.
291	527796-820.
305	698544, 551, 563,
	578, 588.
321	706739.
436	676111-120.
466	681832, 861.
497	639096-097.
618	22502, 510-518.
660	8406.
684	538701-714.

## VOID

1	219709.
2	296715.
8	867930.
18	209692, 788, 981-
	990.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED  
MISSING—RECEIVED

184	444226, 238, 240.
243	138760.
336	636443.
349	663605.
394	610966.
407	731890.
828	703166.

## BLANK

211	797593-600.
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325	37889-37890.
540	624774-780.
580	642709-710.
581	9420.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED  
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382	628164.
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set, whether of the socket power or battery operated variety. The tone control generally consists of a neat case, containing a variable high resistance together with a fixed condenser. The case is equipped with a long cord, connecting with the radio set. Generally connections are established by means of connector discs, which slip over the prongs of the power tubes, requiring no cutting of wires, soldering, splicing, or other permanent changes in the radio set itself. In the case of the push-pull amplifier, the tone control is connected across the grid of the two power tubes. In the case of a single power tube, connections are established between the grid of the power tube and the ground binding post of the radio set. Any set, irrespective of how old it is, how loud it can play, or how good its tone, will generally prove more pleasing if provided with some form of tone control. If the electrician desires to make his own tone control, he may do so by one of two methods:

1. Obtain five mica fixed condensers, of .005, .01, .015, .02, and .025. These condensers can be arranged with a suitable switching means, so that any one of the five may be thrown across the loud-speaker terminals.

2. Obtain a variable high resistance of 25,000 or 50,000 ohms, and connect it in series with a .1 mfd. paper condenser. This combination is shunted across the input to the loud speaker, and serves to vary the tone. Either method proves entirely satisfactory.

Do not overlook the possibilities of tone control. This feature, the keynote of 1930-31 radio, is one of the most important developments recently made in radio. No longer can it be said that radio does not afford the music lover a chance to exert his preferences, tastes and artistic selection. With tone control the radio set, like any other musical instrument, may be played, not merely turned on.

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# health



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The National,  
State and Local  
Tuberculosis Associations  
of the United States

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*National Council On Industrial Relations  
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